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THE CHINA PRESS

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HERTLING SPEECH ADVANCES PEACE, SAYS LANSDOWNE

Brings It A Step Nearer, He Declares In New Letter

CONCESSIONS SEEN

Suggests Preliminary Meeting To Lay Down Principles For Conference

FAVORS WILSON'S

But Germany Must First Make Clearer Attitude On Belgium

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—Lord Lansdowne, in another letter to the Daily Telegraph, says that he thinks Count Hertling's speech marks a perceptible advance in the discussion.

It contains, in the first place, a distinct expression of the wish that responsible representatives of the belligerents should hold an intimate meeting for discussion; secondly, an admission that a general peace can be discussed on the base of the four principles enunciated by President Wilson; thirdly, the assurance that the German Chancellor will greet with joy and gladly co-operate with an impartial Court of Arbitration and, fourthly, an intimation that Germany does not think of retaining Belgium or making it a component part of the German Empire.

Commenting on the above, Lord Lansdowne asks how it is possible to reach the preliminary agreement of which Mr. Balfour spoke without preliminary conversation at a small informal meeting of authorised persons, not plenipotentiaries, such as Lord Lansdowne thinks Count Hertling means.

Long-Distance Dialogues

"Otherwise it seems that there is nothing for it but a continuation of cross-channel and trans-ocean dialogues, which are possibly not without use."

Lord Lansdowne considers Count Hertling's acceptance of President Wilson's four principles satisfactory so far as it goes and he welcomes Count Hertling's assurance that he will co-operate to realise a Court of International Arbitration.

With regard to Belgium, which is properly regarded as a test case, Lord Lansdowne admits that Count Hertling's language certainly suggests the imposition of terms which will prevent Belgium regaining her independence and therefore Lord Lansdowne examines the Papal Note of August 1, 1917, which Count Hertling quoted, and says a material passage is "plainly there must be complete evacuation of Belgium with a guarantee for her full political, military and economic independence." Lord Lansdowne thinks that it should not be difficult to satisfy Count Hertling if such a guarantee is really all he requires to prevent Belgium becoming a jumping-off ground of enemy machinations.

Clarity On Belgium Demanded

He hopes that Count Hertling, in the course of the "dialogue" which will doubtless be continued, will tell us whether that is his meaning or whether wholly different designs not hinted at in the Papal Note were in his mind when he penned the somewhat unfortunate phrase. This point requires clearing up, because, if Count Hertling's overture has been turned down, this was doubtless largely due to the interpretation placed upon his reference to Belgium. With an International Court of Arbitration working, the neutrality of Belgium is not likely to be abused as Count Hertling apprehends.

Lord Lansdowne is unable to see why the dialogue should not be usefully continued or even allowed to lapse into intimate discussion.

Basic Agreement Reached

He points out that there is a basic agreement with regard to the four principles, with regard to an International Tribunal and, he believes, with regard to Belgium, concerning which we "are certainly going to have no humbug." The restoration

(Continued on Page 5)

Allies To Request Japan To Intervene In Siberia, London And Paris Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—The Daily Mail states that the negotiations for Japanese intervention in Siberia may be expected to approach finality within the next twenty-four hours.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Italy in Tokio yesterday were intended to make representations amounting to a request to take steps to protect the interests of the Allies in Siberia.

The American Ambassador at Tokio was not expected to participate in this joint representation but no opposition from America is to be expected.

Paris, March 4.—M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, today made a statement before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the diplomatic situation and the Russo-Japanese negotiations.

The members of the Committee afterwards refused to make a precise statement but let it be understood that the Allies had agreed to leave to Japan the task of intervening in Manchuria and Siberia.

Tokio, March 6.—Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd, and the Chinese Minister left Vologda on the 3rd. The American Ambassador did not join them.

In the House of Representatives today Mr. Ozaki asked Baron Motono concerning Japan's mobilisation but failed utterly to elicit any information.

Mr. Doubleday Outlines Work Of U. S. Red Cross

Visiting Official Asks Americans Here To Realise Work Of Home People

"To arouse Americans abroad to the tremendous burden now being borne by the people at home, is our chief aim at the present time. To illustrate this I may say that the enrollment in the American Red Cross has sprung from 50,000, eighteen months ago, to 20,000,000 today. Every man in the United States is doing something. If he is not actually helping in war work, he is doing the work of some one who is. American women can not move in good society any longer unless they are in some way identified with war work."

Thus spoke Mr. Frank N. Doubleday, special commissioner of the American Red Cross Society, yesterday evening during an interview at the Astor House. Mr. Doubleday is in Shanghai on a visit for the purpose of assisting in the organisation of a local chapter of the society. He stated that since the chapter is already practically organised, Mr. Julean Arnold, commercial attache for the American government, will assume the direction of Red Cross work in China, as the representative of the society's Washington headquarters.

One of Mr. Doubleday's first duties here will be to attend a meeting of the local chapter, Friday evening at 5.15 o'clock, in the Palace Hotel. He will make an address, following which election of officers for the coming year will be held.

"Another point that we consider most important and which we wish to impress on other organisations in the Far East and foreign countries" Mr. Doubleday said, "is that we are anxious not to interfere with their work. We are all working for a common cause and desire to co-operate with all. Our mission is to bring relief to all sufferers for humanity's sake. In this connection we were pleased to see an editorial which appeared in one of the Hongkong dailies welcoming the American Red Cross, and expressing a hope that a day would be set aside for it in the near future."

Telling of the remarkable spirit exhibited by people at home, Mr. Doubleday stated that all the best brains of the country have mobilised and are putting forth energy in speeding up American production and preparation. Many of the country's leading men are doing Red Cross work, while still more are actually in the employ of the government on salaries of one dollar a year. These men have given up their businesses and are devoting their entire time to war work.

He pointed out that one of America's biggest jobs was to feed the Allies. To do this, despite the fact that American soil produced G.$21,000,000,000 in foodstuffs and supplies, nevertheless, wheatless, meatless and heatless days had been established as measures of conservation.

Continuing with his talk on Red Cross activities, Mr. Doubleday told of the work of rebuilding devastated districts in France, of the 20,000 war hospitals now being operated on the society's capital and of the 100,000 hospital articles that are being sent forward daily to them.

He pointed out that the future of the Red Cross in Shanghai was very bright, comparing it with similar organisations in other parts of the world. In Hawaii, he said, there are but 20,000 whites, though the Red Cross Chapter there has an enrollment of 35,000. This means that large numbers of foreigners hold memberships.

The American Red Cross is peculiar, in that nine tenths of its interests are invested in other nations than America.

It is said that a movement to organise a junior chapter has been started in America and it is believed that the enrollment will shortly reach nearly forty millions.

An executive meeting attended by Mr. Doubleday and local officials of the Red Cross will be held tomorrow afternoon at the consulate.

Upon winding up his work in Shanghai, Mr. Doubleday will probably proceed to Japan to take up work there in connection with the Red Cross Magazine, of which he is publisher. This organ now has a subscription list of two millions monthly.

NEW PLANS PROPOSED FOR IRISH SETTLEMENT

Federal System For United Kingdom Among Suggestions Made To Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—Sir Edward Carson has been re-elected Chairman of the Irish Unionist Party.

The Daily Telegraph states that an effort is being made to interest the Members of Parliament in a project to establish a Federal system in the United Kingdom in the event of the failure of the Irish Convention.

The Daily News states that the report of the Irish Convention may be issued next week together with the Government's proposals for a settlement. It is hoped to create an atmosphere favorable to a settlement by compromise.

BIG U.S. ORDNANCE BASE ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE

America Spends $25,000,000 In Plant; $450,000,000 More For Aircraft

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 4.—The United States War Department announces the establishment of a large ordnance base in France, the construction of which will cost G.$25,000,000. The base will comprise 20 large storehouses, 12 large workshops and one hundred smaller shops and magazines and will require 450 officers and 16,000 men to maintain. Its construction began several weeks ago after a great part of the material and equipment had arrived in France.

The War Department has asked Congress for a further Gold $450,000,000 for its aircraft program, in addition to the Gold $640,000,000 already authorised.

Duke Of Devonshire Calls On President Wilson

The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, is shown leaving the British Embassy at Washington for a conference with President Wilson. It is the custom of the Governor-Generals of Canada to visit the United States shortly after their installation and call on the President. Left to right are Colonel Ridgely, military aide to President Wilson; Hon. Cecil Spring-Rice, until recently British Ambassador; Captain Buckleye Johnson, military aide to the Duke of Devonshire; the Duke of Devonshire, Captain Ridley, of the Duke's staff; Third Assistant Secretary of State Long, and Colonel Henderson, military secretary to the Duke.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES WOUNDED BY BANDITS

Two Hunan Ladies, Alone In Home, Attacked By Armed Chinese

China Press Correspondence

Siangtan, Hunan, February 22.—Particulars of the serious wounding at the hand of bandits of Mrs. H. Pecker and Miss E. E. Trojahn, of Yuanchow in western Hunan, have reached this city. These ladies are members of the Leibenzeller branch of the China Inland Mission, and at the time of the assault Mr. Pecker was not at home. It seems that the foul act was not intended as a prelude to plunder the mission premises, but to involve the local officials against whom the bandits held scores. The deed was done by one bandit who entered the premises with a sword such as is used by the old type Chinese soldier. Meeting the cook at the gate the bandit without warning rendered him helpless by several heavy blows. On entering the house he first assaulted Mrs. Pecker who was standing near the stair case. She called for help but as the cook had already been wounded and Mr. Pecker was away, there was no one to respond but Miss Trojahn, who was in the compound at that time. After striking Mrs. Pecker unconscious the infuriated man turned upon Miss Trojahn and she suffered in a similar way. Having done all the injury he could the bandit rushed from the premises, but it is learned that he has since been apprehended and killed. Meanwhile Mrs. Pecker and Miss Trojahn are reported to be in a serious condition. Apart from very serious wounds Miss Trojahn has had her hearing affected, and Mrs. Pecker has been speechless since the deed was committed.

Saturday Club To Hear Prominent Speakers

Mr. Doubleday And Dr. Macdonald To Talk At Tiffin Tomorrow

Mr. F. N. Doubleday, special commissioner of the American Red Cross Society, now here to aid in the formation of a local chapter, and Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe and a lecturer and platform speaker who is widely known in America, will be the speakers at a tiffin to be given at the Carlton Cafe by the Saturday Club tomorrow.

Mr. Doubleday will speak on "The American Red Cross." The subject of Dr. Macdonald's speech has not yet been announced. Dr. Macdonald, besides having gained a reputation as a public speaker throughout North America, is also well known as Coe lecturer at Vanderbilt University. Mr. O. M. Green will be chairman of the meeting.

The tiffin will begin at 12.15 p.m. and $1.50 per plate will be charged.

Osaka Iron Directors Arrested In Scandal

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, March 6.—Two of the directors of the Osaka Iron Works have been arrested in connection with the scandal at the Government Steel Works at Yahata, in Kiushiu.

British Units, S. V. C., Change System For Admitting Members

No Election of Recruits; Service To Depend On Individual Merit

A sweeping modification of the regulations of enrollment in the British units of the S.V.C. is announced in the Municipal Gazette this week, following resolutions passed by the British officers of the Corps. The modification consists in an amendment providing for the enrollment of British subjects hereafter without ballot or election and for their retention in the Corps on a basis of individual merit and qualifications.

Commenting on the alteration the Commandant, Major T. E. Trueman, remarks:

"Put briefly the old system of recruits joining a certain unit and being trained by that unit is recommended to be abolished and all men on joining will be put through a recruit's course by the Headquarters Staff before being admitted to the units and will thus join the S.V.C. through Headquarters. This system, while opening the ranks to many who now find difficulty in joining, for various reasons, would weed out undesirables and ineffectives before the expense of uniform and equipment had been incurred for them. In conclusion I beg to state that the proposed suggestion for the alteration of Article 24 of the Corps Regulations will not affect the other national units of the Corps although I propose with the help of instructors from those units which use other than British Infantry Drill, for their recruits to be passed out by the Headquarters Staff."

The Gazette states that in accordance with the recommendation expressed by the resolutions, applicants should, during the period of the war, accompany their applications with a certificate either of exemption from service with the British Forces or expressing willingness to serve with them.

RUMANIA ACCEPTS BERLIN CONDITIONS

Informs Germany It Will Enter Peace Negotiations With Central Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, March 4.—The Rumanian Crown Council, the King presiding, has decided to reply to the ultimatum received from the enemy on the 1st that Rumania has decided to enter into peace negotiations with the Central Powers and the negotiations will open shortly at Bukharest.

Amsterdam, March 4.—A telegram from Constantinople states that the Grand Vizier has gone to Bucharest to participate in the peace negotiations.

London, March 4.—(By wireless).—A German official message states that the Rumanians have accepted the conditions for an armistice laid down by the Quadruplice.

BOTH SIDES ATTACK IN REGION OF MEUSE

French Penetrate German Trenches To Fourth Line On Mile Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 5.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There has been a fairly violent artillery action on the right of the Meuse in the region of Cau[illegible] and Bois-le-Chaume, where a German attack was repulsed after a lively contest.

An attack made by the enemy at Bois-des-Chevaliers was completely checked.

A German raid on the American trenches in Lorraine was repulsed. The American patrols took some prisoners.

The official communique issued last evening reports:

East of the Meuse we carried out an extensive coup-de-main in a snowstorm, penetrating to the fourth enemy line on a front of 1,200 meters and reaching to a depth of 600 meters at certain points.

While the coup-de-main was in progress, a counter-attack made by the enemy against our left flank was repulsed after sharp fighting in which important losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Up to the present 150 prisoners have been counted. Our losses were extremely light.

An enemy coup-de-main northwest of Bezonvaux broke down under our fire.

An attempt made by the enemy against our trenches east of Larhitzen was stopped.

London, March 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:

The Australians successfully raided the enemy positions at Warneton, taking prisoners and two machine-guns.

They repulsed an hostile party which attacked a post in the same neighborhood.

Our patrols brought in prisoners southward of St. Quentin.

A German official communique reports:

There have been violent artillery duels on the heights of the Meuse.

We repulsed strong detachments of French troops eastward of Mouilly.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We repulsed an attack westward of Lens after sharp fighting in which we took some prisoners and inflicted casualties on the enemy.

We also drove off raiders at St. Quentin.

Baron Hayashi Leaves For Peking on Saturday

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 6.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China, leaves for Peking on the 9th.

The Weather

Rainy or overcast. The maximum temperature yesterday was 49.8 and the minimum 41.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.8 and 31.5.

SOVIETS EXPECTED TO REJECT PEACE AND DEFY BERLIN

Will Use Time Till 17th In Organising Defense Army

TREATY GIVEN OUT

Huge Territory Taken Away From Russians By Central Powers

MUST DEMOBILISE

Fate Of Peoples In Surrendered Regions To Be Decided By Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 4.—Judging from the resolutions passed by many of the Provincial Soviets against peace, it seems unlikely that the Congress of Soviets meeting at Moscow on the 12th will ratify the Treaty and the fortnight granted by the Germans for ratification will probably be employed in the organisation of the Red Army and means of defence. The evacuation of Petrograd and the destruction of all material which cannot be removed is already contemplated.

London, March 4.—Reuter's Agency learns that the staff of the British Embassy at Petrograd has arrived in Helsingfors

Text Of Peace Treaty

Amsterdam, March 4.—The German Government officially issues the text of the Treaty of Peace between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand and Russia on the other.

Article I. stipulates:

The contracting parties live henceforth in peace and friendship.

(2). The contracting parties refrain from all agitation and provocation against the existence of the Government or State and spare the populations of the occupied regions.

(3). The regions lying west of the line agreed upon by the contracting parties, formerly belonging to Russia, shall no longer be under Russian territory.

This line in the west is to be fixed by a mixed Russo-German Commission.

The regions in question will have no obligation whatever towards Russia arising from former relations.

Russia refrains from all interference in the internal affairs of these territories and allows Germany and Austria-Hungary to determine their future fate in agreement with their populations.

(4). Germany and Austria-Hungary undertake that when a general peace is concluded and Russian demobilisation has been fully carried out, to evacuate the regions east of the line in Article 3 so far as Article 6 does not stipulate otherwise.

Russia will completely evacuate the Anatolian Provinces as soon as possible and return these to Turkey.

The districts of Erdshan, Batsum and Kars will likewise be evacuated by Russia without delay. Russia will not interfere with the reorganisation of the constitutional and international conditions of these districts but leaves these to the populations of these districts in agreement with the neighboring States, particularly Turkey.

Russia Must Demobilise

(5). Russia will without delay demobilise completely, including the newly formed forces.

Russia will without delay transfer her warships to Russian harbors leaving them there until the conclusion of a general peace or will immediately disarm them.

Warships hostile to the Quadruplice will be treated as Russian in so far as they are within Russian control.

The removal of mines in the Baltic and, in so far as the Russian power extends, in the Black Sea, will be begun immediately.

Commercial shipping in these waters is free and will be immediately resumed.

Mixed Commissions will fix further regulations, especially with re-

gard to the routes for merchant ships which must be kept permanently free of floating mines.

(6) (a) Russia undertakes immediately to conclude peace with the Ukraine, to recognise the Treaty of Peace between the Ukraine and the Quadruplice, to evacuate the Ukraine immediately, to cease agitation or propaganda against the Government or Public Institutions of the Ukraine and to evacuate without delay Esthonia and Livonia.

(b). The eastern frontier of Esthonia follows the line of the River Narita.

(c). The eastern frontier of Livonia runs through Lake Peipus and Lake Pskoff to the southwest corner of Lake Pskoff and thence over Lake Luban in the direction of Levenhof on the Dvina.

(d). Esthonia and Livonia will be occupied by a German Police Force until security is guaranteed and order restored.

(e). Russia guarantees to release all Esthonians and Livonians who have been arrested and guarantees the safe return of Esthonians and Livonians who have been deported.

[The remainder of the treaty has not yet been received by cable.]

(Reuter-Pacific Service)

Harbin, March 6.—The Cossacks at Chita, who were at first willing to join the Bolsheviki against Captain Semenoff, have now decided to withdraw, thus greatly changing the situation.

Captain Semenoff lost very few men and his retreat is causing no anxiety.

FRENCH GUNS AWAIT ATTACK OF GERMANS

Will Meet Enemy With Most Devastating Blaze In History, Says Churchill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking before the Anglo-French Society at the Mansion House today, said that unless the German hordes released from Russia attack the Anglo-French forces shortly they will expose the fact that they are incompetent to deliver a great offensive. The French were so equipped that the assailants would meet with the most devastating blaze of artillery fire ever seen in the history of the world.

Obituary

Mr. Duncan Mackinnon

Reuter's Service

London, March 2.—The death is announced of Mr. Duncan Mackinnon, formerly Chairman of the British-India S. N. Company.

PRINCE ALBERT PROMOTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—Prince Albert has been promoted Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

'The Thirteenth Chair'

By Domino

At times last night I felt as if I were back again in the old London Lyceum watching a real G. R. Sims thriller or the copy of a Drury Lane drama. As a matter of fact I was one of a very large audience at the Lyceum Theater, Shanghai, and the play was "The Thirteenth Chair."

The points of resemblance arose in plot, properties and thrills. Two neat little murders—and who's the villain?—a blood stained knife concealed—where?—and shrieks galore. Bayard Veiller's play, however, is so well written and worked out and contains such a number of really witty lines that it is a little better than South London melodrama.

As usual, the acting was well-nigh perfect. Miss Valentine Sidney had her first big chance as Rosalie Lagrange. She has generally been successful in low comedy and character parts. Last night she had a really fine role. Her acting was splendid. She showed wonderful power in the tensest of scenes and undoubtedly gripped the audience and held them throughout. Miss Sidney is to be heartily congratulated upon her portrayal.

Reynolds Denniston was seen and heard to fine effect in the part of Tim Donahue. William Claire caught the interest of the house in the opening scene. He was good. Miss Florence Chapman had a difficult part in Helen O'Neill. Her conception of the role was satisfactory but I doubt if she was strong enough to maintain it. Miss Browne-Decker put in some remarkably clever work as Mary Eastwood. Messrs. Mortimer, Howard, Garry McGarry, Forbes, Miss Keeley and Miss Lloyd all contributed neat studies.

"The Thirteenth Chair" is a play to keep you on the jump. It will be repeated again tonight and can be recommended as a thriller.

Britain And Norway Reach Agreement

Settle All Shipping Controversies; Understanding Also Concluded With U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—The Daily Chronicle states that the controversies concerning shipping between Norway and Great Britain have been settled and an agreement has been reached between Norway and the United States concerning various outstanding questions.

Copenhagen, March 4.—The Norwegian Government has protested to the British Government against the alleged capture of a German steamer within its territorial waters.

Secular Papers Urged For Big Chinese Cities

Missionary Society Speaker Advocates Journals Sympathetic to Christianity

An interesting and informing paper on "Chinese Newspapers in Relation to Christian Thought" was read by the Rev. W. P. Chen, managing editor of the Chinese Christian Advocate, at the March meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association, held Tuesday evening in Union Church Hall. The speaker strongly advocated the starting of secular newspapers, in sympathy with Christianity, in five of the import cities of China—Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Shanghai and Hankow.

During the social hour which preceded the business meeting tasty refreshments were served by Mesdames Matheson, Darroch, Heal, Woodberry, Couling and Bailey.

All-Highest Rattles His Sabre Once More

German Sword, German Blood, German Kultur—Even God Unnecessary Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 4.—The Kaiser has telegraphed to the German Chancellor, Count Hertling:

"The German sword, wielded by our great army leaders, has brought peace with Russia. It specially satisfies me that German blood and German Kultur has been saved."

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette for the week ending March 2:

Police Force.—Sub-Inspector J. Cruickshank is promoted to be 3rd Class Inspector from January 1.

Health Department.—The appointment of Inspector H. G. Brewster-Gow is confirmed from July 10, 1917.

Mr. W. A. Howells is appointed temporarily as Sanitary Overseer from March 1.

Educational Department.—Mrs. P. E. H. Walter is re-engaged temporarily as Assistant Mistress, in the Public School for Boys, from Feb. 27.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ..... Mar. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 16
Per N.Y..K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 22
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Mar. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru Mar. 25

HITACHI SUNK NOV. 27

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha learns that the raider Wolf shelled and captured the Hitachi Maru on September 26 and fourteen of the crew and two Indian passengers were killed. Four Asiatics were among the passengers transferred to the ship Igotz Mendi. The Hitachi Maru was sunk on November 7.

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"If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save."
—Theodore Roosevelt.

"Economy makes happy homes and sound nations. Instill it deep."
—George Washington.

"People are extravagant and wasteful. We are not saving up for the time of need."
—John D. Rockefeller.

"Teach economy. It begins with saving money."
—Abraham Lincoln.

"Save, young man, and become respectable and respected."
—Benjamin Franklin.

"The seed of success is not in you if you can't save money."
—James J. Hill.

"No boy can become great as a man who did not in his youth learn to save money."
—John Wanamaker.

"Thrift separates the temperate, well-behaved, respected and useful from the unsatisfactory members of society."
—Andrew Carnegie.

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BELGIAN MISSION LOSES ANOTHER FROM PLAGUE

Father Maurice Reys Dies In Shansi, Fourth Member of Mission To Succumb

Word of a fourth death from pneumonic plague among the Belgian mission workers in the Saratsi district has been received and is transmitted by the Rev. Father Remi Verhaegh of the Belgian Mission here. The latest victim is the Rev. Father Maurice Seys, who died toward the end of February.

Father Maurice was born at Ypres on April 1, 1889, and came to China in 1915. In the first year of the great war he was in England and acted as chaplain to the Belgian refugees. His family at Ypres lost everything it had in the war. He has two brothers surviving him who are missionaries in Eastern Mongolia, the Fathers Albert and George Seys.

The exact place of Father Seys' death is not given, but it is supposed that he died at his Mission of Chabernoon, in Shansi, Central Mongolia, to the north of the Great Wall, between Ning Yuan Ting and To Ko To.

Conditions At Saratsi

The local Mission has also received an interesting letter, dated at Erh Shih Sze Ching Ti (Saratsi), February 10, telling of the progress of the disease and the excellent work being done in combating it. A translation of the letter follows:

"For the past 10 days we have had no case of plague among our Christians, not even at Kiang kiun yao tse, where there were no less than 170 dead, beside two of our brave missionaries, Father Debocck and Anicq.

"I have already written you that as soon as we knew that it was the plague that had appeared, we energetically took every measure necessary to completely isolate the villages where we have residences. Our men were placed in the four corners, and nobody could enter without having passed previously 14 days quarantine.

"These are the measures which preserved nearly all our Christian communities. In five or six places, however, we were caught by surprise; a man had come in before it was known, who had the air of being physically well, but who had already in him the germs of the terrible disease. What did we do then? We immediately isolated him and also all those with whom he came in contact. The missionary alone approached him in order to give him the last sacraments. We use a cotton mask saturated with a solution of creosote, put on an additional outer cotton gown over the clothes, and, when returning from the sick, wash in hot water to which is added some disinfectant. This has preserved us until now. It is to be regretted that the three missionaries whom we lost had already contracted the germs of the disease before they knew it.

Care In Burying Dead

"In burying the dead we take special care, and in this we are assisted by some courageous people. They take the same precautions as ourselves, and are also isolated. In other districts where no missionaries are located the dead very often remain unburied. In many cities and villages the most that is done is to throw the corpses into the fields. What nests of infection! And what will happen when it begins to thaw!

"Our persuasive words and the success of our severity have led the chiefs of the villages which surround our Christian communities to imitate our ways of coping with the situation; for three weeks they have been doing what they can to isolate the villages, and to put the sick on one side. The success has been surprising. Everywhere the plague is diminishing. Where they don't take any measures the plague still continues. They were telling me yesterday of a village of one hundred inhabitants where they had allowed a person who was apparently in good health to go in, and within six days more than 30 persons were dead.

"In the district of San Tao Ho, the plague stopped shortly after the death of Father Spierings, who died in taking care of the plague stricken. There have been very few cases in the neighborhood of Ningsiafu, Kansu."

Conditions At Kalgan

That there had been no plague at Kalgan nor in the country to the east up to February 17 is stated in another letter received at the Mission, outlining the scope of the epidemic in that region at the time. The letter follows:

"Sin Wan Tze, near Kalgan, February 17, 1918.'

"I will give you in a few lines, the situation in our vicariat of Central Mongolia, of just what we know here in this Central Mission.

"1.—There has been no case of plague at Kalgan nor in all the country to the east of this city.

"2.—All the country to the west of the city of Kalgan, up to Erh Tao Ho and 100 li beyond, was still intact at the beginning of this month.

"3.—In the plains of Tsi Sou Mou (North of Fengchen) there have been numerous cases, but not with the Christians, except at Koungkeou Mani nobo and Milikai tou.

"4.—In the plains of Tai Hai (in the neighborhood of Ning Yuan Ting) numerous cases have occurred. Not however with the Christians, according to the latest news.

"5.—At Kwei Hwa Cheng there have been more than a thousand deaths, and the situation is very grave in the neighborhood. Many cases in the plains of T'oumet (to the south of Kwei Hwa Cheng) None among the Christians, except at Che Ta Tai where there have been about a dozen cases.

"6.—In the North of Kwei Hwa Cheng, at Heou Pa, many places are infected. The disease was brought into this region by a man who came from Pe t'a (40 li west of Kwei Hwa Cheng); among our Christians there has been a good dozen of deaths at Wu Hao and San Hao. The other villages which are infected are T'ien i ts'iuen, K' ou luen tou, Wu lan hwa, Sia Kou ying tze Halakou, Tz'ien si p'ien nobo."

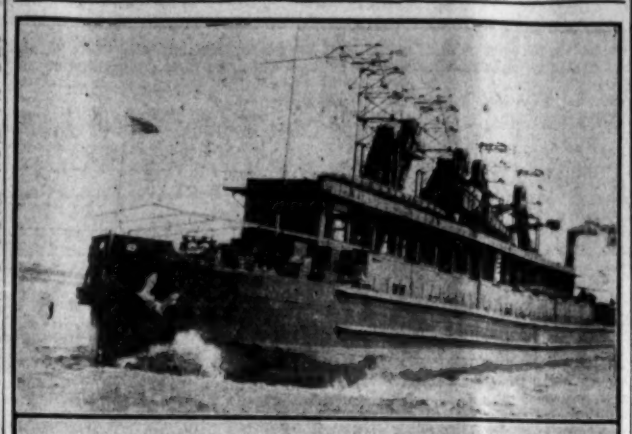
Another letter contains an interesting little sidelight on the superstition attendant on the scourge:

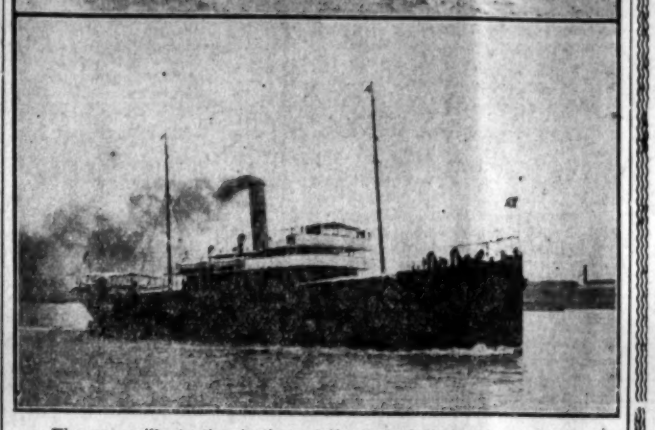
"Tsing Keou Tze (near Ning Yu An Ting, Shansi, February 6, 1918."

"Here we are almost surrounded by villages which are infected with the pest, there have been deaths 10 li to the north, at Sin sou pei; at 60 li to the east, at Sa Tai Kou; at 30 li to the south. My men mount guard at the four corners of the village, and nobody moves in or out. We are copying the severity of our fellow workers in Southwestern Mongolia. If by misfortune this terrible calamity should start here I will at once isolate the family which has been attacked and will burn down the infected house.

"I have forgotten to say that within a few li from here there is a police station (K'iu ping). There are twenty men there, all provided with very good guns. In the night time towards nine o'clock we hear a well ordered fusillade. What are they doing? They are trying to kill the plague spirits (koei). These want to go into other villages to make more victims; they are not to be seen, it is true, but they clearly hear the noise of the hoofs of their horses! !"

New Ships Recently Built In Shanghai





The upper illustration is that of the United States Army Collier No. 1, which has just been completed by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd., for the Quartermaster Department, Philippines Division, of the United States Army. The collier, which will be stationed in Manila Bay, has a cargo capacity of 6,000 tons, length of 361 feet, and a beam of 50 feet. It is fitted with four sets of special coal elevating gear for quick bunkering.

The lower photograph is that of the China Merchants' new steamer Hsin Tah, on her way last Tuesday to the mile trial course outside Woosung.

Notorious Robber Defeated In North

Letter From Missionary Tells Of Activities Of Shensi Bandits

News of the depredations of robber bands in the North is contained in a letter to the local Belgian Mission from a Belgian missionary at Siao Kiao Pan, Shensi, dated February 15. It reads:

The notorious Liu Chan-kwei has passed through this country with 2,000 robbers, of whom he is the head. We gathered all the Christians, of whom there are more than 4,000, in our fortresses of Siao Kiao and Toei Tze-liang, and in this way there has been no loss of lives amongst us. But others have had reason to complain and have suffered at the hands of these robbers. After having pillaged all the neighborhood they left toward the direction of King Yang-fu, Kansu. The latest news is that the Kansu soldiers have inflicted on them a considerable defeat."

Millions Subscribed To British War Bonds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—The War Bonds campaign styled "The Business Men's Week" has started very auspiciously. Six tanks are working in London.

Tremendous interest was taken in the City Tank, which opened with a subscription for £1,000,000 by a London Bank.

The National Debt Commissioners have subscribed £2,500,000, two shipping firms £1,000,000 each and a Cardiff Milling firm £500,000, while several leading shop-keepers have promised at least a whole week's takings.

The suburban tanks are centers of liveliness, mayors, well known writers, clergymen and entertainers generously encouraging contributions and dwelling on the desirability of small subscriptions as well as big ones.

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Cavalry Of The Clouds

Cavalry of the Clouds. By 'Contact' (Capt. Alan Bott, M. C.) (Doubleday, Page & Co.) $1.25 (gold).

Of the war in the air we have thus far heard very little; very little, that is to say, from the inside, personally from the men who are themselves doing the fighting. From the trenches both officers and men have put forth book after book of experience, comment and reminiscence, with every imaginable variety of literary merit, but none without some measure of that interest for us others at home which inheres in the very nature of the material. The aviators have been almost silent; partly because they are comparatively few, partly no doubt because the type of practical knight errantry which turns by nature to the aerial service is by nature also a type largely inarticulate, more given to do wonders than to wonder at its own doings.

However this may be, we are now just beginning to get the first few war books of the air, the first immediate communication of that new race of men who fight and fly. And this book has, therefore all of that novel and special interest which belonged of prior right to the first few personal records of the war on earth. It is just such a plain, direct account of individual experience as we have received over and over again from the soldiers in the field, from Peat and Empey and a score of others. Only this is from a soldier overhead, a cavalryman of the clouds; and what he has to tell us of his work comes with the astonishment of news. Capt Bott's book has nothing of the trained observation and skilful handling that go to make Ian Hay's books something close upon literature. He is not an author but an aviator. Yet this is by no means to say that he writes badly. On the contrary, he writes like an officer and a gentleman, modest, humorous in the face of hardship and of danger, vividly intelligent and alive, an amateur in the best and in the literal sense, a lover of his work and wholesomely enthusiastic in speaking of it. His writing is not without a charm that comes of humor and interest in his subject and a modesty too genuine to make a parade even of being modest. He tells eagerly enough how other men won the Military Cross but not how he came by his own.

Yet with all this, the main appeal of the book is the appeal of matter rather than of manner, of sheer substance and reality of detail. The perfectly natural off hand tone in speaking of that routine of adventure, that commonplace of desperate crises which make up the daily task of the airman, is none the less striking because it is wholly to be expected. To speak of an aeroplane habitually as a "bus," to refer to anti-aircraft guns as "Archie," and to the incendiary rocket as an "onion," to remark comfortably upon the fact that the hiss of enemy bullets is drowned in the roar of one's own engine, so that there is no temptation to dodge—these things are just what he would say, of course. And yet that very circumstance makes them exciting. There is something of the same thrill with which we first read Kipling's familiar stories of strange lands; no matter of literary artistry, but merely that any man should seem so at home in such a place. And nowadays, when all earth and sea are long since mapped and plotted, there remains (on this side of Lethe) no such undiscovered country as the air.

Sometimes and only very rarely there is found a perfect title for a book—one which suggests perfectly, without telling too much, the book's whole point and character and essence, which is itself at once accurate and fascinating. Surely this title is a case in point; everything that the book stands for is here implied, the title alone is a criticism and a character. And what a phrase that is, *The Cavalry of the Clouds!*

Harry Butters, R. F. A., life and letters. Edited by Mrs. Denis O'Sullivan. (John Lane Company.) $1.50 (gold)

We have here the letters home of an American who went early to the war, became an officer in the British army, and fought and died in France for that cause which his own nation had not yet recognised to be its own. He did this very intelligently, very consciously—one had almost said self-consciously. But that would be the precise injustice which we are trying to avoid. These letters were never written for publication. On the contrary, they are such intimacies as a young man writes to his own family and to his nearest friends. And there is good reason to suppose that their publication would have given him more qualms than their occasional tone can possibly give the reader. Also, the letters are combined with a biography much in the California spirit, written as the familiars of a hero might most naturally and honorably feel about him. Lieut. Harry Butters was in fact a hero; at least, it will be difficult to find him a juster name. He did upon his own motion a duty of which others were then washing their hands. He made war while we were making phrases. He fought and died voluntarily and in advance of public conscience. And we others are in no position to grudge to the actual doer of a noble thing his private consciousness of nobility, or his privilege of speaking his heart in secret to his own people. Indeed it is only because this tone must occasionally in the letters themselves and much oftener and more strongly in the biographical portion of the book obtrude itself upon the reader that we here call attention to it at all. It must be mentioned in order to be discounted. But there is much else of interest in the book, both of those things which the young soldier saw and with what eyes he looked upon them. It is a pity that his letters could not have been published by themselves unassumingly and without commentary. They would so have spoken for themselves far better. There is no need to offer gold with such parade and circumstance as we need commonly expend upon all that glitters.

The False Faces. By Louis Joseph Vance. (Doubleday, Page & Co.) 1.40 (gold).

Mr. Louis Joseph Vance is not new to his trade. He has been at it long enough to learn, and he has learned it and is still learning. He makes stories which are not literature, which neither pretend nor aspire to be anything other than honest interesting tales, the relaxation or the excitement of a few hours of easy reading. This he does well, and can be counted upon for entertainment. Some of us sometimes desire art, the higher and harder pleasure of human truth beautifully expressed. But more of us more often desire no more than a good story and are grateful to him who can provide us one.

The best thing about Mr. Vance is that he improves. He usually makes each new tale a little better than the last. This time he tells a very timely, not to say journalistic, yarn of that former criminal hero of his, Michael Lanyard, thrillingly surnamed the Lone Wolf; who, having lost his wife and child at the hands of the Boche in Belgium, now reappears as the adventurous deadly enemy of Germania in general and of the German secret service in particular. The Lone Wolf is not quite a character; but he is an effective and melodramatic figure, and the narrative of his desperate adventures and escapes moves fast and affords plenty of thrills. It is more deftly written than its predecessors, more sanely and soundly without any loss of vividness; the dialogue plausible, the descriptive passages not without something akin to style. And more than once or twice the melodrama is lightened by a flash of humor.

The weak point of the story is an imperfectly restrained tendency to draw the long bow. Lanyard drowning in the sea might well enough be rescued by the submarine which torpedoes the ship from which he had fallen overboard; but it is too much to represent that submarine as actually and accurately rising beneath him where he swam and lifting him upon its back. Or again where he ends an exciting chase on a Fifth avenue stage by clutching the elevated structure as the bus passes beneath and clambering up to the tracks. This sort of thing—and there are other instances—is really a bit too strong. It is moving picture stuff, in the least complimentary sense of the term. And the story is quite good enough to get along without such extreme measures. If Mr. Vance's next story is to be better still it need hardly be better written nor better planned; but it will have to be a bit more consistently plausible.

Play Production in America. By Arthur Edwin Krows. (Henry Holt.) $2 (gold).

One of the most significant and useful books yet published on the technical side of the play business is Arthur Edwin Krows's Play Production in America. The reader who demands practical information will find it here in abundance. The author plunges at once into his subject with the chapter "The Play Is Accepted"—a good deal to take for granted, it is true, but there are other books, he might well assert, which attempt to instruct the tyro into the mysterious process of getting his play accepted. There follow a few brief and sound paragraphs on play readers and the sort of play demanded. "Contracts," "Plagiarism," "Play Doctors" are then considered. The decidedly summary fashion in which "Voice," "Gesture," "Conception of the Part" are dealt with is amusing, but undoubtedly Mr. Krows intended merely to indicate a subject capable of more detailed description. After a chapter on "Directors" we are taken behind the stage. Mr. Krows comes to his task with plenty of assurance, but his assurance is backed by many years experience. His personally conducted excursion through the mysteries backstage is informating and interesting, and what he has to say on lighting, scenery and the various devices necessary to shift scenes and manipulate lights is valuable both to the director and the layman. There is a great deal of purely supplementary matter devoted to advertising, routing, orchestras and ticket speculation which is out of place, it seems, in such a book, but which makes good reading none the less. Play Production in America is a reference work which will not soon become out of date. It fills a distinct place, and fills it well.

Brieux and Contemporary French Society. By William H. Scheifley. (Putnam's.) $2 (gold).

William H. Scheifley's Brieux and Contemporary French Society is an admirable reference book for students of sociology, and perhaps the drama. The book should, by the way, have been called "Contemporary French Society and Brieux." One cannot help feeling that had the writer begun by stating his aim as the study of social conditions in modern French as exemplified in the plays of Brieux and other dramatists he would have come nearer the mark. The two introductory chapters, on "The Man and the Scope of His Work" and "His Conception of the Drama" are stimulating. There is a wealth of reference throughout, but for completeness sake Mr. Scheifley ought to have referred at least to Brieux's own important essays on Augier and the Free Theater, published only in English, and to some of the more significant contributions to Brieux literature published in this country and in England. The book is apparently a university thesis, and the references ought to be as nearly complete as possible. But this is after all a relatively unimportant drawback; the book is done in a workmanlike and scholarly fashion, and the background it offers is astonishingly replete with descriptions of other plays than Brieux's. In fact, Mr. Scheifley has done a piece of work which is definitive; no one else will have the temerity to treat Brieux as a social force. Incidentally, however, there is still room for a consideration of the author of "La Francaise" as a dramatist, for it is the drama in Brieux that will last and not his preoccupation with sociological problems—if he will last at all.

A Trip to Lotus Land. By Archie Bell. (John Lane Company,) $2.50 net (gold).

The author of this shrewdly observant record of a six weeks' tour of Japan pleads in justification for adding one more volume to the already groaning shelf of Lotus-land literature that he has sought in it to offer from practical experience an answer to the frequent question, "How long must one remain in Japan to see the country, its people and their life?" Mr. Bell's recommendation is a schedule of forty-two days, with an itinerary beginning at Yokohama and ending in Nikko, and covering altogether eighteen of the chief towns and cities. This, he insists, gives ample time in which to sample the joys that Nippon holds in store, since "it is not necessary to drink a barrel of emerald chartreuse to know whether or not it pleases the palate."

Whether a less practiced tourist could put this scant measure of time to such abundant profit is another question. But at least he has the practical example before him of Mr. Bell's achievement. The book does not pretend to be a guide book, that field being already substantially covered by works of recognised efficiency. It is simply a personal narrative of a traveller of cosmopolitan breadth of view and keenly observant eyes, who has something new and incisive to say about even the most hackneyed of the world renowned show places and has also found time to go off the beaten track and form his own fresh impressions of the native social life, the tea-houses and geishas, the theaters, old and new, the changing status of the women and a score of other stimulating topics.

As to the accuracy of these desultory observations and deductions perhaps even a native is not wholly qualified to decide. A snapshot judgment from the western point of view may often give the Anglo-Saxon a truer picture than the most literal statement of facts with an Oriental twist in them. At all events, the little volume gives on its surface promise of being a useful as well as entertaining travelling companion—and it seems to justify its avowed purpose, in leaving the impression that while the reader's visit by proxy has been just long enough, it has been sufficiently agreeable to bear a repetition at no distant time.

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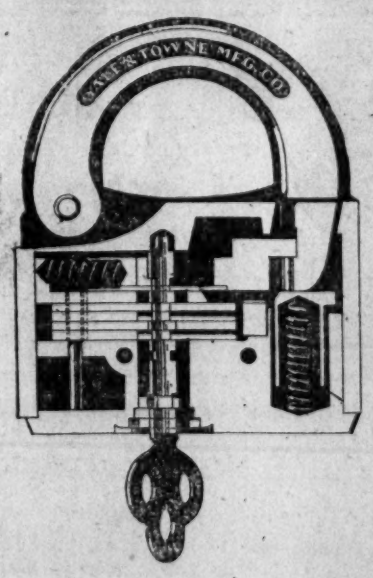

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SECRET PAPER OF 1871 CITED AGAINST GERMANY

Alsace-Lorraine Annexed To Restrict France, Kaiser's Grandfather Admitted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 2.—Forty-seven years ago today the deputies of the newly annexed Departments of Alsace and Lorraine, before the National Assembly at Bordeaux, made their historic protest against their separation from the Motherland of France.

This anniversary was made the occasion for national celebrations throughout the country and at the Sorbonne all that was eminent in French politics, science and literature met under the presidency of M. Poincare solemnly to reiterate the Declaration of 1871.

Several speeches were delivered, among which was one by M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who disclosed two important documents.

The first was a letter addressed to the Empress Eugenie on October 26, 1870, by the grandfather of the present Kaiser which reads:

"After making immense sacrifices to defend herself, Germany wishes to be assured that the next war will find her better prepared to repulse the aggression on which we can count as soon as France has repaired her forces and found allies.

"It is this sad consideration and not a desire to aggrandise a country whose territory is already large enough that forces me to insist on a cession of territory which has no other object than to push back the starting-point of the French armies which, in future, may come to attack us."

"Is it possible," asked M. Pichon, "to make a cleaner sweep of the legend which Count Hertling seeks to propagate, that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was due solely to the desire to give back to Germany former German territory of which she had been dispossessed by France?

"Germany," he continued, "the day she let loose the present war attempted to dishonor France by making her an accomplice in the cowardly trap set for Europe. I will prove it by the revelation of another document the German Chancellery carefully preserves in the profoundest mystery of its most secret archives.

"It bears the signature Bethmann Hollweg and is dated July 31, 1914.

"On that day it is known that the German Chancellor, in ordering von Schoen, his Ambassador in Paris, to notify us of the existence of 'a state of danger of war' with regard to Russia, instructed him to request us to remain neutral and to accord us eighteen hours to reply.

"What is not known and I now reveal is that the telegram containing those instructions ended thus:

"'If the French Government declares it will remain neutral, Your Excellency will be good enough to inform it that we demand, as a guarantee of neutrality, it shall deliver up the fortresses of Toul and Verdun, which we shall occupy and give back again after the finish of the war with Russia.'"

That, commented M. Pichon, is how Germany wanted peace the moment she declared war. That shows the extent of her sincerity when she pretends we forced her to take arms in her own defence. Such is the price she intended to make us pay for our infamy in delivering up to her our Ally, Russia, and repudiating our signature as Prussia repudiated hers by tearing up the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium.

Hertling Speech Advances Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

of Belgium is, of course, as President Wilson puts it, "the healing act," but it may be necessary to ensure similar treatment of the extended areas in France or elsewhere occupied by the Central Powers.

One German statesman after another has disclaimed a policy of conquest by annexation, but the difficulties are much more formidable when we approach the claims of the transfer of territory from one power to another.

Such difficulties will arise with regard to Alsace-Lorraine, the Italian claim to certain districts in Austria and the British claim to parts of the Turkish Empire. Lord Lansdowne thinks it is inevitable to submit questions of the latter class to the Peace Congress which Mr. Lloyd George said will be held at the close of the war.

Lord Lansdowne concludes:

"Mr. Lloyd George added a special suggestion in which President Wilson apparently concurs: that the question of the German Colonies, one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, be reserved for such a Congress. Does anyone suppose that these questions could be settled and in reasonable time while the war is still raging? Can we do more now than to lay down in advance the principles upon which the Peace Congress would deal with them and can we improve upon those which President Wilson proposed and which both sides apparently are not indisposed to accept?"

Daily Telegraph Disagrees

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Lord Lansdowne's letter, points out that considerable events have happened since Lord Lansdowne wrote his letter last November, culminating in Russia's acceptance of an humiliating peace.

The only way in which Allied statesmanship can confront that fact is by stiffening its spirit and firmly facing the prospect of a prolongation of the war. That is Mr. Balfour's way and the way of a vast mass of Mr. Balfour's fellow-countrymen and it is surely unnecessary to recapitulate the many obvious reasons in support of Mr. Balfour's view that a basic agreement is very far from having been reached.

It is enough to repeat that German statesmanship cannot expect to have its mere word taken, as Lord Lansdowne apparently does, when it professes liberal and enlightened political aims. "We are quite unable to accept Lord Lansdowne's view that Count Hertling's speech marks perceptible advance in the discussion."

AMERICNA LINES GASSED AND SHELLED BY ENEMY

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 2.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated March 1, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

American Front, France.—A stray German shell today struck an American munitions train, killing two men and wounding four. A town behind the American lines has been shelled. One person was killed and five were wounded. The number of gas sufferers increased by twenty today, making the total eighty. The American artillery obliterated an enemy mine throwing position. A strong German attack, following a heavy barrage, was repulsed on Chemin des Dames with heavy enemy losses. There were no American casualties. Five Frenchmen were wounded. Yesterday an American officer and a soldier were killed and two were wounded by shell fire. One man is dead of the eight men who were gassed in the Toul sector. These are all New Englanders.

Washington.—The Cherokee, a naval tug, has foundered in a gale off Delaware Cape. It is believed that thirty are lost.

Chicago.—Mr. Gompers, testifying before the Stockyards Wages Arbitration Committee, declared. "Labor will make every sacrifice for the successful prosecution of the war but will not make sacrifices for private profiteering during the war." He advocated an eight hour day on the grounds of economy, health and morals.

Washington.—Orders have been issued for the commandeering of crude, unworked platinum. The House of Representatives has passed the Railroad Bill by 337 votes to 6. The House reversed its earlier action by voting 211 to 165 in favor of placing the rate making power in the President's hands, also on the provision limiting Government operation after the war and restoring the two years limit.

London.—The British casualties during February show a remarkable decrease. They totalled 18,961. Killed or died of wounds, 183 officers, 4013 men: missing, 468 officers, 14,297 men.

JAPANESE SHIP STRANDED

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 5.—The s.s. Umatilla (3,070 tons: Pacific Coast Co., New York), from Seattle for Hongkong, stranded today off Choshi. Assistance is being sent from Yokohama.

RESTATE WAR AIMS, MR. HENDERSON URGES

Should Be Consistent With Ideals; Labor Wants Peace Only When Honorable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at East Ham today, advocated that the Allies should restate their joint war aims, which should be consistent with the high ideals for which we entered the war.

British Labor he said was of opinion that the war should continue only so long as is necessary to secure world peace. This meant the destruction of militarism everywhere, an honorable and a democratic peace based on international justice and compliance by the enemy with indispensable political and military conditions to ensure that the peace shall be permanent.

Mr. Arthur Henderson emphasised the necessity for reparation and said that a League of Natipns for the settlement of all international disputes was indispensable.

He advocated doing everything to encourage German Socialists to throw off the yoke of autocracy and militarism as the length of the war largely depended on that, but, he said, the German treatment of Russia made peace by conciliation much more remote.

Mr. Henderson said that the settlement forced upon Russia showed that the German Government continued to cherish schemes of annexation and domination and steadfastly to gratify the lust for territorial aggrandisement and political supremacy. The German people must be made to realise that victory for such ruthless militarism would permanently fasten upon the democratic nations an awful burden of armaments and enforced services.

The policy of the Labor movement was not to hoist the white flag nor to condone the enemy's brutality, nor to leave Germany with all her powers for mischief unimpaired. Before the conciliation policy of Labor could operate, both sides must be seriously disposed to conciliation. One side could not hold out the olive-branch and the other the sword.

Allies Will Benefit By Argentine Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, March 4.—El Diario states that President Irigoy is resolved to conduct the international policy of the Argentine still more in favor of the Allies and to devote the available resources of the country to their support.

S.V.C. Orders

The following Corps orders were issued yesterday from headquarters by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant:

No. 17.—Admission to the Corps of British Subjects.

(a). On and after March 7, 1918, British Subjects who wish to join the Corps will be enrolled at Headquarters. They will be required to produce a certificate either of exemption from service with H.B.M. Forces or expressing a willingness to serve therewith.

(b). All such recruits except those who wish to join the Light Horse or Artillery will be required to pass the Recruits' Course in Infantry Drill and Musketry under the Headquarters Staff before being posted to a unit.

(c). The minimum number of drills will be 30, except in the case of rejoining members or men who have served in the Army or Navy, who will be passed soon as they have shown that they know the work.

(d). Recruits who have joined since February 1, 1918, and are now undergoing training with their Units, will complete the course in this way, but will be passed out under the supervision of an Officer appointed by the Commandant.

(e). The Recruits' Course will be:

Light Horse—Foot drill, carbine and sword exercises and riding school.

Artillery—Squad drill, carbine exercises, gun drill and riding school.

Engineers—Squad drill, rifle exercises.

Machine Gunners—Squad drill, rifle exercises.

Maritime Company—Squad drill, rifle exercises.

Infantry—Squad drill, rifle exercises.

All Arms—Carbine or Rifle Firing Exercises, care of arms, instruction on the miniature range, Recruits' Course on the rifle range.

(f) Squads will be formed for exercises irrespective of units to which the men belong or may be posted to. Recruits who show aptitude and are quick to learn will be encouraged by being formed in separate squads for the more advanced work.

(g) No Recruit will be passed out until he has attained sufficient knowledge of the above work, and is physically capable of performing all that is required of him.

(h) Uniforms and equipment will be issued only when Recruits have passed out of the Recruits Course.

No. 18.—Recruit Drills. Recruit drills will be held, when required, on the days mentioned below, and Instructors will be detailed from the Units named to assist the Corps Sergt. Major.—

Instructor detailed from.

Mondays at 6.45 p.m. Machine Gunners.

Tuesdays at 6.45 p.m. "A" Co. British.

Thursdays at 6.45 p.m. "B" Co. British.

Fridays at 6.45 p.m. Shanghai Scottish.

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WEATHER

The pressure has moderately risen in the Northern and Central China and somewhat fallen in the South, thus causing a moderate but rather regular gradient along the whole coast. Fine weather with Northerly breezes in the North, rainy or overcast at the latitude of Shanghai. Fair or cloudy over the China Sea. One may still expect a moderate winter monsoon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 7, 1918

A Problem For The Allies

WHILE no one outside the inner circle, or the Supreme War Council of the Allies, can be expected to know what the Japanese and Allied plans are with regard to intervention in Siberia and Russia proper, yesterday's cables show conclusively that negotiations of extreme importance are in progress. It is evident that these negotiations have been divided into two sections—that the Allies are conferring among themselves as to the form this intervention shall take and that the Japanese are conferring with Russia on the same subject.

M. Pichon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, refers to these negotiations between Russia and Japan in his statement to the French Senate's Committee of Foreign Affairs, and members of that committee allow it to be understood that the Allies are proposing to leave the task of intervention in Siberia to Japan. The Daily Mail says that the negotiations were expected to reach finality on March 6—yesterday.

Meanwhile, Reuter's draws attention to the Congress of Provincial Soviets which is to be held in Moscow on March 12, declaring that the indications are that this Congress will refuse to ratify the peace concluded at Brest-Litovsk, in which case the war between Russia and Germany will be resumed. The evacuation of Petrograd and destruction of war material that cannot be withdrawn, together with the reorganisation of the Red Army for the defense of the country, are other items in the new plan.

Meantime the "evacuation" of Petrograd by the Allied embassy staffs continues unchecked. Most Allied observers probably will be disposed to quarrel with this movement as, on the face of it, it looks like abandoning the field to the Germans. The point here probably is that the Allied Governments have not recognised the present Russian Government and have been dealing with it unofficially because it is the only shred of government of any kind left to be dealt with. And a further point, of course, is that they don't want to recognise the Bolsheviki Government now or at any other time.

The Bolsheviki Government has been issuing proclamations daily calling on the working and peasant classes of Germany, France and Great Britain to join the similar classes of Russia in a "Holy War" against the bourgeosie of the countries named. They want to take all the principles and ideals of the Allies and all the criminal and autocratic ambitions of the Central Powers and make of them one huge conflagration, from the ashes of which they hope to see ascend, phoenix-like, a beautiful international fan-tailed and irridescent Bolsheviki bird of peace! It is to them a grand and glorious dream but in trying to work it out the bedazzled and infatuated Trotskys and Lenins got themselves so bemused and entangled that they had to sign a peace with the Germans, a peace that is so humiliating and so disgraceful that even their own blind followers are repudiating it! It is a peace that no true Russian can accept.

As a matter of fact no class in Russia, not even the Bolsheviki, has shown any sign of standing for this peace. The one strong card that the Bolsheviki counted on to win for them was their belief that they could carry the torch of revolution into Germany and Austria-Hungary. When this failed their last hope of bringing about a general peace or of being able to exact fair peace terms from Germany for their own country flickered out, and in a final effort to hold themselves in power Lenin and Trotsky ordered their delegates at Brest-Litovsk to agree to everything the Germans demanded, which is exactly what they did.

But the signing of this peace by this handful of men does not mean that Russia, the real Russia, wants this peace. And it does not mean that Russia now loves the Central Empires and hates the Allies. Russia, should this criminal peace be forced on her, will become a neutral power, but her heart will still be with the Allies and it will continue to be with them providing they do not commit any more blunders in their military and diplomatic dealings with her.

The Bolsheviki peace commissioners upon discovering that they had been misled and duped by the German Imperialists, and having learned that there was no sincerity in German promises, withdrew from Brest-Litovsk and issued a scathing denunciation of the German rulers. But when the Germans suddenly revived their military campaign and began a new invasion of Russia, the Bolsheviki leaders, panic-stricken, crawled on their bellies back to Brest-Litovsk and signed away the honor of their country—this, when little Belgium and little Servia still fight on. No sane man can believe that the Russian people once fully informed of how the Bolsheviki leaders have betrayed them will give them further countenance.

All these things the Allied statesmen and military chiefs today are considering. The problem before them reduced to its simplest form is: How can we help Russia to find and assert herself and how can we militarily assist her without being misunderstood by her? Russia wants peace but she wants it no more earnestly than does the rest of the world. Under her present leaders she is not getting nearer to peace either at home or abroad. She can obtain peace only by continuing the war against the Germans until the Germans quit or are forced to quit.

If the Russian people, however poorly represented by their Soviets at Moscow on March 12, repudiate the Brest-Litovsk betrayal and ask the Allies for military help in reorganising their army, we are sure that Japan, as the military spokesman of the Allies in the Far East, stands ready and willing to do the necessary.

Correspondence

The Maximalists Arming German Prisoners?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—I have received from Dr. Sven Hedblom, representative of the Swedish Red Cross at Chabarovsk, the following telegram which would, I think, interest your readers:

"China Press February 26 learns from reliable source Maximalists supplying arms to German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia. I consider it my duty protest against numerous false rumors concerning correctly behaving and under strict guard kept war prisoners suffering greatly physically and psychically for more than three years in Siberian imprisonment. Contents above quoted press statement entirely untrue as far my district concerned extending from Stretensk to the Pacific."

Yours faithfully,
J. E. Hultman,
Consul-General for Sweden.

Note: We are glad to learn that Dr. Hedblom has observed nothing improper in the relations between the Russians and their German and Austrian prisoners of war. Stretensk, however, is located far to the East of Lake Baikal; it is close, indeed, to the Manchurian border, while Chabarovsk is a thousand miles still further east, on the Amur river. Authentic news agencies, including Reuter's, have frequently mentioned that the Maximalists were arming Austrian and German prisoners both in European Russia and Siberia, to help them in their war to suppress other classes of the Russian people, and Americans coming through from Irkutsk and other places in Siberia have personally informed us that German officers were acting in advisory capacities to the Bolsheviki.

The Pulse And Temperature Of France

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

PART II.

A second peculiarity of modern war, which has helped France to adjust herself anad maintain a working balance even under the terrible strain which she has been subjected to, is that it has been so emphatically and overwhelmingly a war of machinery and big guns. Its motto is a paraphrase of Napoleon's "audacity" "Ammunition and again ammunition and always ammunition." By another of its paradoxes "shells to save life" in Lloyd George's phrase, for the army that has most guns and ammunition loses fewest soldiers in an offensive.

A war of munitions and railroads, of telephone and telegraph and electrical equipment of every imaginable sort, of huge howitzers mounted like observatory telescopes, moved by clockwork and aimed with surveyors' transit, of airplanes and motor lorries and motor ambulances by the hundred thousand. This enormous and incessant demand has stimulated manufacturing and production of all sorts so tremendously, new factories springing up everywhere like mushrooms to meet it, that the whole civilian population at home, the women and children of the soldiers, and the men too old or physically unfit for military service, instead of being thrown out of work and left to starve have had abundant employment at double and even treble the wages they had even dreamed of before.

So great has been the rise in wages, so keen the demand for labor, that many a soldier's wife or daughter is actually making more money at home in the war factory than the head of the family was able to earn in time of peace. Wages of all sorts on an average have doubled and in not a few fields of industry trebled since the outbreak of the war, and as it is one of the axioms of military and man-power experts that a nation is physically able to put no more than one-tenth of its total population in the field for active service, which means about one-third of all the males of working ages, this means that most of the other two-thirds and all the women—save those with young children—of the community have been earning higher wages than they ever did in their lives before.

Wages have actually kept pace with the higher cost of food, and as many families have now two and three wage-earners in the place of one, the net result has been, in the almost unanimous opinion of those interested and expert in labor conditions in France, that the great mass of her people are better fed, better clothed, and working shorter hours and under more favorable conditions than they were before the war.

And this was the distinct impression, for whatever it may be worth, which I gained from my own personal observation. I spent nearly six months in France last year, from spring till late autumn, and made numerous journeys both to and from the Fronts and in the interior, covering some thirty or forty different regions and towns, from country districts up to great cities, and found surprisingly little signs of unemployment, of destitution, or of visible underfeeding or food scarcity.

I was particularly careful to visit the industrial sections of the cities and towns, the slums if any, and the poorer and outlying streets of the country towns and villages, to watch the crowds at the factory gates, on the streets, in the parks in the evenings and on holidays, and to especially keep a lookout for that best and most graphic index of the vital condition of a community, who faces of the children.

Much to my relief and gratification, after the pessimistic and discouraging reports which I had heard before I visited France, I found the overwhelming majority of the quaintly charming and intelligent little future citizens of the republic playing hard and happily, with bright eyes, fresh color, and sturdy, bare brown legs. They scurried eagerly about, shouting at the tops of their voices, and making wonderful gesture play as merrily as if they hadn't a care in the world, and were as well nourished and vigorous, as free from visible defect or disease, as the happy groups which can be seen on our own streets.

I was told by my colleagues, both French and American, who were engaged in work among the children and in children's hospitals, that the high value placed by war on children and child life, so to speak, had so stimulated the activities of the many public-spirited organisation for child welfare, both French and Allied like our own American and the English Red Cross and many equally devoted but smaller organisations, that the actual infant mortality rate or death rate among children under one year of age, instead of increasing, had been brought down to one of the lowest levels in her history.

Incidentally, a like unexpected and gratifying result has been brought about in many districts in Belgium by the devoted efforts of Belgian philanthropists and physicians backed by our American Belgian Relief Commission. And of course Germany, who did not put one little finger to the work, is characteristically claiming the entire result as one of the visible blessings of Prussian rule and of the sway of kultur.

To put it roughly, a considerable share of the huge sum voted by the French Government for war expenses has gone directly back into the pockets and the lives of the working class majority of her population in the form of high wages, and while this will have to be paid for some day, yet for the present it great helps to redress the balance of industry and ecomonic prosperity so rudely shaken by war.

Part of it is an actual drain upon the total reserves of the country in the sense of a new draft upon the strength and vital resources of its women, who have so nobly and splendidly risen to and met the emergency. But not all of it by any means, because the thing which has made it possible has been the introduction of the most modern labor-saving machinery on a tremendous scale, as well as modern efficiency methods of operation.

The motor power for this machinery is being largely and increasingly drawn from the hitherto unutilised natural water-power of the country. A most interesting and striking shift of the great manufacturing industries of France from the northeastern regions where the coal was down to the plains and valleys of the south and southeast near the mountains where the water power is. Which also has the advantage of helping to offset the German occupation of some of the richest coal mines and of placing the industries and their swarms of workers at a safer distance from bomb-dropping raids and other hostile interference. France has not lost for a moment either her splendid courage or her wonderful economic shrewdness and foresight in this terrible war, by a long sight. This utilisation of her water will be a permanent addition to her national assets after the war.

It is not too much to say that so much of this superb contribution of war work by the women of France has been done by the aid of labor-saving machinery, under such greatly improved industrial working conditions, with shorter hours and higher wages, that it has been no greater drain upon their resources and their health than the household or small shop or farm occupations which they were engaged in before the war. Indeed, it has actually been found in a number of munitions works studied in both France and England that the women were able to feed themselves so much better on high wages, to give themselves more regular rest, and to afford healthful recreation and amusements and broader interests of life, that their health, instead of deteriorating, had actually improved under the work.

In most government-controlled plants they are carefully supervised and guided by women physicians and other welfare workers, so that they know how to protect themselves and to take care of their health better than ever before.

As for the much talked-of shortages of food and even "famines," due to the war these actually for the most part are confined to certain special articles of food, such as sugar, butter, milk, white flour, pork, etc. Many of these, even, are only temporary and local in nature, and there are other substitutes to be had except in the case of sugar. Taking it by and large, again speaking from the perhaps limited point of view of my own experience, the only serious obstacle to procuring an adequate supply of nourishing food in most parts of France that I visited was the price. And even that barrier became less formidable as one went lown into the smaller towns and country districts.

There was no white bread, but plenty of brown war-bread, in fact, less restriction was placed upon the use of bread in the restaurants and cafes, and so far as one could judge in private houses, than in England. There was barely enough sugar for the coffee, but plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables, and a limited but adequate supply of fresh meat and ham, and save for a period of scarcity last Spring and Summer of potatoes. Prices in Paris and the other great cities were high, but no higher on an average than in New York or Boston, and the main difficulty was skirmishing about perpetually and exercising one's ingenuity upon the bills of fare of find substitutes that were "just as good," on the two meatless days in the week and the two on which desserts, puddings, cakes, etc. containing much sugar could not be served.

To take the rough test of restaurant prices, all through the summer and up to the last week in October when I left France, one could get in the medium sized and smaller towns and, what furnishes a good average sample, in the dining cars on the railroads, a good satisfying meal, soup or macaroni, fish or entree, meat, potatoes, salad, cheese and fruit, for from 80 cents to $1.25. In the villages and country districts there was a good supply of food, though somewhat coarse and monotonous according to our, American standards. Although there had been a distinct falling off in the size of the principal crops, yet the shorter crops were sold at much higher prices and the farmers felt comparatively prosperous. Beside it must be frankly admitted that no peasant or farmer anywhere in any country is very likely to run himself dangerously short of the food which he has raised himself in order to supply city people.

The wheat crop of France, for instance, has fallen off more than a third in two years, but the wages of the great mass of working people have been so good that so long as a reasonable supply from abroad was procurable they have been able to feed themselves well. If this supply should be cut off, as seems likely just at present, by the urgency employment of ships to transport our American army to France, conditions will become serious, but as soon as the huge shipbuilding programs of all the Allies which are just coming to maturity, bear fruit, this difficulty ought to be relieved, as there is a good supply of food the world over if transportation can be had to fetch it.

War's Melting Pot

From Leslie's

Great Britain has 900,000 pensioners of war.

Two million persons in Missouri alone have pledged themselves to conserve food.

Pugilists are being used to make our soldiers physically fit to grapple with the Germans.

Germany is handing out iron crosses indiscriminately, even to camp cooks and gardeners.

The countries at war with the Teuton allies contain 75 per cent of the world's population.

Germany is able to put fourteen men in the field for the cost of a single American soldier.

The College of Forestry of Syracuse University recommends the use of nuts for food, during stress of war.

Great Britain has been spending $7,000,000 a day in America since the United States entered war.

The pacifist son of a professor of the University of Chicago is charged with making a threat to kill President Wilson.

The Government has conscripted every stick of available Southern pine in an effort to speed up the wooden fleet program.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson says that the death-rate per annum in this war does not exceed 5 per cent of the total number engaged.

A Long Island (N. Y.) grocer is offering as a premium, instead of trading stamps, a lump of sugar with every ten-cent purchase.

The Elgin, Ill., butter board, which has controlled butter prices in the United States for the past fifty years, is closed for the period of the war.

Ex-President Taft, at Kansas City, said that "all sections of the country must be aroused to lick Germany, before we can hope to win the war."

One hundred and twenty-two thousand employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad have subscribed over nine million dollars to the second Liberty Loan.

Society women of Sewickley, Pa., have cancelled a concert-contract with Fritz Kreisler because he is an Austrian officer on leave while making American money.

Sir Richard Cooper in an address before the British House of Commons, declared that the German spy system in Europe was more powerful than an army of 1,000,000 men.

German opera is under the ban at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and contracts with Gadski and Goritz were not renewed on account of their pro-German sympathies.

It is estimated that the incendiary fires of Germanic origin in this country since America entered the war have caused losses equivalent to the cost providing a year's rations for 300,000 men.

A prominent German paper, complaining of the prohibitive prices charged to farm workers shows that socks costing ten cents in peace times now cost $1, boots that cost $3 now cost $30, and women's aprons that formerly cost 30 cents now cost $3.

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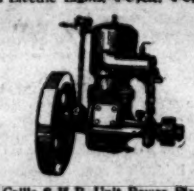

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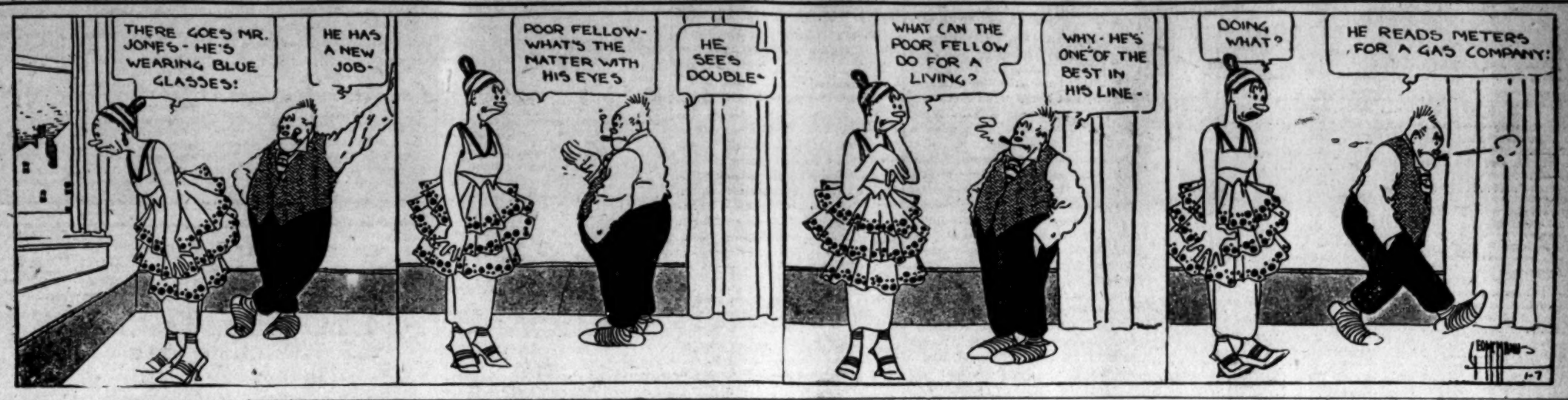
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



A Study Of The Chihli Flood Problem ◎ By B. Van der Veen

Part II.

As I have already said, the socalled North Grand Canal from Tungchow to Tientsin is, properly, the Pei Ho. When first used as a canal, it was found that the river did not carry enough water in the dry season to render navigation possible, so that it was necessary to procure an additional supply. This was simply done by leading into the Pei Ho another river called the Chao Ho, now only known as one of the main tributaries of the Pei Ho, but as a matter of fact originally forming part of the catchment area of the Peitang Ho. The consequences of such a step, whereby the natural drainage system was suddenly thrown out of balance, could not be but very serious unless adequate precautions had been taken; but this was not done. The Chinese have never known any thing else but building dykes and when a break takes place they content themselves by repairing it or by building a new dyke further away from the river; that is all. Every break, however carries more consequences with it than the inundation of the country, because below the break the river will silt up and so in this case the condition grew gradually worse causing renewed dykebreaks, which happened more and more frequently. At last some floodescapes were made, to deal more effectively with the freshets but as they were all constructed with a high sill, which practically only allows the water nearest to the surface to escape, whereas the water near the bottom, which contains naturally more silt, most of the soil carried down by the freshets, remained in the river, and was dropped somewhere below the overflow, so that although temporarily some relief was procured, the capacity of the river was not improved in the long run but went instead from bad to worse. And not only did the river become more shallow, but it adopted also a more winding course. Apparently this was just the very thing which was desired, for when the river made once a short cut during a strong freshet of one mile long, shortening the route by 9 miles, it was restored again to its original bed because the current was too strong, to which shipping objected. Even the Hai Ho, although it had to serve as outlet for all the rivers, was kept as small as possible in order to prevent the water escaping too quickly during the dry season. So it has gone on for several centuries until at last, a few years ago, the river sought a new course by leaving the old bed at a place about forty li above Tungchow. The water follows now a tributary of the Peitang Ho. A part reaches the see via that river, but the greater part spreads over the country and either evaperates or reaches some other outlet. An attempt has been made to bring the river back again to its old bed but it was a useless attempt for the old river had been illtreated too long to be of use any more. The little water which is now flowing through the Pei Ho comes from a small watercourse which enters the main river near Tungchow. If it were not for that there would have been no water at all. Here you have what is left of which once was the main drain of a catchment area of 9,000 square miles.

And now we come to the most notorious of all the rivers in this province, that is the Hun Ho, or Yung Ting Ho which is the official name, and means "ever-lasting unchanging river." It sounds rather funny when one knows that this river is anything else but stable, but it happened this way. Many times the river changed its course until at last the authorities believing they had found a radical solution which would for always put an end to all it wandering, gave it this beautiful name.

Why is it that this river is worse than the others? In principle it does not differ at all, but the point is that on account of its magnitude and the comparatively short distance from the hills to the sea, the amount of silt carried down and the force of the freshets are much more keenly felt than in the case of the other waterways. Moreover, the course of the Hun Ho leads through a rich district and passes close near the capital and the most important trade center of the North so that the river enjoyed every one's attention, which led to much being done to avoid the nuisance of inundations and the effect of the silt which threatened the very existance of every waterway with which it came in contact. The other rivers bring down much soil and cause inundations just as well, the name Sha Ho which one hears continually when visiting the various watercourses crossed by the Peking-Hankow Railway line, is a sure proof that much silt is carried down. But those rivers are too far away to receive much attention and had no patrons who were influential enough to draw the attention of the higher officials to their shortcomings and thus they remained as they were and continued their course unhindered. After all this has been to their advantage, for the Hun Ho, which was very much interfered with and but in such an unskilful way, is now in such a bad condition that it is more dangerous than if it had been left alone or handled in a proper way. In destruction-bringing capacity the Hun Ho is now only surpassed by the Yellow River.

As I have already mentioned, the natural tendency of the rivers in this province is to raise the plain, because they bring down more silt than the current along the lower courses is able to carry. This plain raising can only take place, however, if the river is free to go where it likes, but as this is often not welcome to those whose homes are affected, it is only natural that man has tried to restrict the process to a certain area only and commenced to confine the river between dykes. But in the case of the Hun Ho man was not content with having restricted the plainbuilding to a certain strip of land, but went even so far as to prevent the river from continuing this process as far as its mouth, that is as far as the sea, and this is where the fatal mistake was made, a mistake of which the bitter fruits are tasted yearly but this last summer in particular.

In the upper reaches of the Hun Ho the gradient is steep and consequently the current strong enough to keep all the material brought down from the hills in suspension, but as the slope becomes more gentle, gradually decreasing from 1:250 to 1:500 above the Peking-Hankow line to 14:000 and even 1:10000 further downwards, the velocity decreases also, with the result that a great part of the soil hitherto carried is dropped, the heavier material like gravel and sand first the lighter silt afterwards. This naturally causes the riverbed to rise, and this has already taken such proportions that the bed is at many places over twenty feet higher than the surrounding country. That under such conditions dykebreaks are far more likely to occur and are far more serious than if not so much selt had been deposited is evident. And yet this silting has been wilfully accelerated by restricting the outlet; if this had not been interfered with, or better still had been improved, the process of silting would have been retarded and dykebreaks would not have taken place so frequently nor have been so severe.

As it is now, the water which rushes down during freshets cannot escape quickly enough and consequently rises higher and higher until at last the floodwater, having to find an outlet somehow, does so by bursting the dykes, ruining millions worth crops and property.

Again, the Grand Canal is the indirect cause of all the trouble, for in order to prevent the silt entering this waterway, which in those time was considered of the utmost importance, the Hun Ho was not all allowed to flow unhindered to the sea, as it has to pass the canal, but was led to various low lands then existing where the water was stored up and from where it could only run off through a small outlet. In the course of time, however, all those places became filled in, so that as a last resource the dykes enclosing the river near its present junction with the Pei Ho were built about 50 li apart thus forming a large reservoir covering about 200 square miles. In this reservoir an enormous amount of water could be stored up without causing the waterlevel to rise too much. At the same time it acted as a clearing basin in which a great part of the silt was deposited so that the water eventually entering the Grand Canal carried comparatively only little silt. In this way it was possible to keep the Canal in good order at least for as long as the reservoir existed but this could only be temporary. Now the entire area once a storage basin has been transformed into a strip of very fertile land from twenty to thirty feet higher than the country around. What will happen now? Not only have the freshets no room for expansion any more, and are therefore more dangerous with regard to dykebreaks; but if, on the contrary, the dykes should not break, something far worse will take place, for then the full force of the enrush of water will reach the delta and will make for itself an outlet large enough to carry the entire quantity further downwards. And as this channel-forming involves the removal by scour of enormous quantities of soil the result will be most disastrous. For what will happen? The delta being much higher than the Pei Ho the water coming from there will simply rush in; lower down however in the Pei Ho, and subsequently the Hai Ho, the slope is much more gentle so that the current will slacken speed and the greater part of the soil removed from the delta will have to be dropped. This will cause such a rise of the riverbed that the capacity of the Hai Ho will be considerably reduced and this reduction may even be so much that navigation will be seriously hampered, if not rendered entirely impossible.

(To be Continued)

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 6, 1918.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 105=Tls.	$95.23
@ 72.2=Mex.	$131.90
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls.	71.9875
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	269
Bar Silver	42⅝d.
Copper Cash .....per tael	1825
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3d.=Tls.	4.71
exch. @ 72.2=Mex.	$6.52
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange-on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$476⅝
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T.	4/3
London Demand	4/3¼
India nominal T.T.	295
Paris T.T.	580
Paris Demand	581
New York T.T.	101¼
New York Demand	101½
Hongkong T.T.	69⅝
Japan T.T.	50⅞
Batavia T.T.	227½

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cdts.	4/5d.
London 4 m/s. Docy.	4/5½d.
London 6 m/s. Cdts.	4/5½d.
London 6 m/s. Docy.	4/5⅝d.
Paris 4 m/s.	60⅝
New York 4 m/s.	105⅝

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

Hk. Tls. 4.26 @ 4/2⅝			£1
" 1 @ 575½	=	Francs	6.41
" 0.89 @ 100½		Gold	$1
" 1 @ 51⅝		Yen	2.17
" 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.53
" 1 @ —		Roubles	—
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, March 6, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Cuity's Dairy Tls. 7.00
Chinese Eng. Mining Tls. 9.25
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.25
International Cotton (ord.) Tls. 98.00
Consolidated Tls. 2.50
Repah Tls. 0.92½

Unofficial
S.M.C. 5½% Debs 1914 @ Tls. 80.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.00
Consolidated Tls. 2.50
Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 6, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial
S.M. Debs 5½% 1914 @ Tls. 80.50 cash

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

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Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Rubber Outputs

	Jan.	Feb.
Alma	35,000	25,500
Amherst	4,731	2,819
Anglo-Dutch	60,000	67,250
Anglo-Java	149,000	153,000
Ayer Tawah	26,265	23,800
Batu Anam	15,164	23,374
Bukit Toh Alang	19,479	12,746
Bute	21,694	17,583
Chempedak	11,700	—
Chemor	23,291	20,314
Cheng	18,885	15,870
Consolidated	52,679	48,728
Dominion	49,201	44,770
Gula Kalumpong	120,000	—
Shipped to London	81,760	—
Java Consolidated	63,000	67,000
Kamunting	26,109	19,498
Kapala	11,151	11,721
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	11,216	9,691
Kota Bahroe	43,159	37,681
Kroewoek	43,000	40,000
Langkat	68,683	64,034
Padang	26,250	21,750
Permata	—	—
Pengkalan	15,551	10,930
Repah	14,500	—
Samagaga	21,000	17,000
Semambu	13,123	16,388
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	40,763	29,572
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang	14,800	13,230
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,819	15,850
Shanghai-Seremban	13,971	9,376
Shanghai-Pahang	16,185	13,543
Shanghai-Sumatra	58,750	59,250
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	12,439	7,449
Sungei Duri	27,025	20,660
Taiping	—	—
Tanah Merah	24,500	24,700
Tebong	69,000	—
Ulobri	4,370	4,698
Zlangbe	64,000	68,000

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending March 7:—

Chinese Cotton.—Our Market, since our last circular was issued, continued without faltering to assume a more bullish aspect culminating at the close from Tls. 2.00 to Tls. 2.50 above the level ruling last week and tendency of the extending firmness will very likely establish before long rates surpassing those prevalent during and about the middle period of last year.

Although considerable business is reported to have been transacted, offerings were not altogether absorbed as anticipated, possibly due to some contemplated reactionary movement which under the circumstances will hardly prove successful especially so in the face of reports of expectant shortage in supplies in the Cotton World in general and such a situation is likely to be prolonged well nigh to the time of our next season's crop estimates.

Considering therefore the present all-around bullish trend of the market it is very difficult in these circumstances to indicate operations either one way or the other and extreme vigilance is advisable in order to avail oneself of any unexpected turn of events. Tone of the Market, Firm.

Liverpool:—
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis ..... 29.39d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 17.97d.
Price of Good-Americans... 24.34d.
Price of Good-Americans last reported ..... 23.97d.
Tone of market, Steady.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American. May 31.20d.
Market Steady.
Indian Market:—
March-April shipments
Broach ..... Rs. 125 nominal
F. Bengal .....Rs. 104 nominal
Market Firm.

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for the week ending March 1:—

The week under review has been reduced to two business days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday being holidays owing to the Race Meeting.

The tragic end of the Race Meeting has cast a gloom over the Colony and very little business has resulted in consequence. It is to be hoped that next week will see a return to normal business conditions once more.

In view of the above facts it is unnecessary to go over in detail the various stocks, last week's quotations still holding good, with the exception of Indo-China shares, which have risen from $158 to $160.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 2-11⅞ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 68.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, March 2.
Bar Silver Spot: 42⅛d. Fully Steady.
Previous quotation, London, March 1.
Bar Silver Spot: 42⅛d. Steady.

RUBBER OUTPUT

The China Realty Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd., for the month of February was 48,728 lbs.

RUPERT BROOKE BEST WAR POET, SAYS DR. POTT

Praises Slain Youth In Interesting Talk On Literature Of the War

Speaking before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild last evening on "The Literature of the War," Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott gave a valuable and interesting outline of the writings which the world conflict has inspired. Dr. Pott divided the field of war literature under the heads of writings dealing with the placing of responsibility for the war, the political and psychological causes of the war and its history, descriptive accounts, interpretation, humor, fiction, prophecies of the future and poetry. He dealt briefly with the character and quality of the most representative works in most of these departments, quoting excerpts, and in the major portion of his paper took up the poetry of the war, which he held as one of its most truly interpretive phases.

As an indication of the immense number of works which have been inspired by the struggle, the speaker mentioned that at a recent exposition in Paris more than 1,000 volumes were on exhibition, the product of writers of the principal warring nations.

In dealing with poetry, Dr. Pott confined himself to that of England and America and stated that thus far the great poets of the day had not produced anything up to standard but that the best poetry during the struggle has come principally from hitherto unknown writers. He spoke particularly of Alan Seeger, the young American, and Rupert Brooke, the young Englishman, both killed in action, and characterised the latter as the greatest of the war poets.

"His five great connected sonnets," declared the speaker, "will remain among the finest in the English language and his spirit lives as part of the light that is England's."

He quoted these sonnets and also Seeger's "Rendezvous With Death," possibly of the most colorful verse that the war has produced.

Pro-Ally President Re-elected In Brazil

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, March 3.—Mr. Rodriguez Alves, who was President of Brazil in 1902-1906, has been re-elected President. He is strongly pro-Ally.

JANUARY FIRE LOSS LOW

Loss by fire during January, 1918, was slightly more than 1/5 as much as that of the corresponding month last year, according to the reports, issued yesterday, by Mr. M. W. Pett, chief officer of the Shanghai Fire Department. Tls. 43,800 covers the loss this year, while the damage in January, 1917, totalled Tls. 217,300. There were 51 calls on the fire department this year against 31 last. Two lives were lost, while 42 houses were destroyed.

CUSTOMS SMOKER POSTPONE

The Committee of the Customs Company, S.V.C., announces that the smoker arranged for next Monday has been unavoidably postponed until April 6. The invitations already issued hold good for the later date.

BOY SCOUT ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Executive Committee Is Authorised To Make Changes in Organisation's Rules

A resolution was unanimously passed at the annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the Boy Scouts Association of China yesterday at the Ellis Kadoorie School to authorise the new executive committee, elected yesterday, to make any alterations in the organisation required to secure the union with the scout committee of the Kiangsu Educational Association. Through this action it is expected that the movement will be extensively developed in the schools not only in this city but also throughout the province.

In the absence of Mr. Chung Munyew, President of the Association, Mr. Y. C. Tong, one of the vice-presidents, occupied the chair and was supported by Dr. E. J. Malpas, chairman of the retiring executive committee, and Mr. J. R. Norton, elected as temporary secretary in the absence of Mr. Healey, the honorary secretary.

Following a brief speech of the chairman, copies of the report of the treasurer, Mr. J. C. Clark, were distributed and then read by Mr. Clark, who showed that after contributing the sum of $500 to the North China Flood Relief Fund, the organisation still has a balance to its credit of $395.13 in the bank.

The officers of the association elected for the ensuing year are: President, C. C. Nieh; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Y. C. Tong and Ede Lan-ching and Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott; Honorary Treasurer, S. C. Chu; members of the executive committee, Messrs. G. S. Foster Kemp, K. F. Chang, H. C. Soong, K. S. Zee, P. K. Chu and Dr. Y. Y. Tsu. The executive committee will also include the officers of the branch, ex officio, the two District Scout Masters, Messrs. F. A. Robinson and H. H. Johnson, four representatives of the scout districts and an honorary secretary to be elected by the committee itself.

Messrs. J. C. Clark, R. G. Dowie, D. W. Lyon, K. S. Lee, Y. M. Chien, S. Y. Chen, T. H. Lee and M. L. Chiang were elected councillors of the branch.

The meeting also resolved to extend a vote of thanks to the outgoing officers for their services and the secretary, Mr. Norton, was instructed to draft the resolution.

FENG TELLS CABINET HE WANTS TO RESIGN

But Is Withheld By His Advisers; Chang Tso-lin To March on Capital?

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 6.—The papers give prominence to the reports that President Feng Kuo-chang intends to resign. It is stated that during the Cabinet meeting yesterday President Feng Kuo-chang summoned the Ministers to his office and informed them that General Chang Tso-lin continued to pour troops into Chihli and intended to send some to Langfang. The President was at his wit's end and thought his resignation might improve the situation. The Ministers held a conference and decided to send Wang Ko-min to Anking to consult General Ni Shih-chung, the Tuchun of Anhui.

A telegram from Szechuen states that Tang Chi-yao has appointed Hsiung Ke-wu Military Governor of Szechuen in the name of the Generalissimo of the Canton Government.

Chang Marching On Peking?

A private telegram received here last night said that part of Chang Tso-lin's troops have reached Tientsin. The Eastern News Agency also reports that another detachment has started toward Peking from Lanchow, 100 miles from the capital.

President Feng Kuo-chang still insists on resigning. A telegram announcing his decision to the provinces has been drafted but has been held up at the instance of his attaches. The telegram declares the President's position hopeless, owing to the attitude of both North and South.

The President has sent Wang Ko-min, Minister of Finance, to Pengpu to discuss with Ni Shih-chung the attitude of Chang Tso-lin.

In the meantime Mr. E. S. Little here is continuing his efforts to bring about a peace conference. He has telegraphed Tuan Chi-jui, Ni Shih-chung and Chang Tso-lin urging them to modify their attitude. He is also circularising the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and newspapers with a letter advising them to create a public opinion favoring peace.

News Brevities

The resignation of Major G. R. Wingrove from the S.V.C. is reported with regret in the Municipal Gazette. Major Wingrove will be accorded retired rank with the right to wear the prescribed uniform, in consideration of his long and valued service in the Corps.

• • •

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Chinese Hospital, Shantung Road, will be held in the Lalcaca Ward building at 5.30 p.m. today. Mr. E. C. Pearce will take the chair. Two new trustees are to be elected at the meeting. The wards will be open for inspection from 5 to 5.30 p.m.

• • •

It is reported that the N.Y.K. will very shortly have a sailing for Marseilles, notification of which may be looked for.

• • •

Mr. Maurice Benjamin, who was taken suddenly ill last Tuesday, was reported as doing well yesterday and is expected to be about again in a couple of weeks.

• • •

Six Chinese were ordered to be handed over to the Arsenal yesterday at the Mixed Court charged with being implicated in seven armed robberies in the International Settlement, including the sensational gold bar robbery on Robinson Road by auto bandits early last September and the raid on a Japanese pawnshop, at 1426 Woosung Road, last December, when the keeper was murdered. The order yesterday also specified that the prisoners are to be returned to the Court if the death sentence is not given to each of the criminals.

• • •

Judgment of $37.50 and costs was awarded yesterday to Mr. P. M. Marsh, of Fearon, Daniel and Co., in a civil action in the United States Consular Court against Mr. E. W. Miller, insurance broker for the Sun Life Insurance Co., for non-payment of dues on a policy paid to the defendant by the plaintiff.

• • •

The fair young stenographer need no longer torture her mind with the harrowing suspicion that her nose is shiny, if her hong happens to be on the mailing list of the Lubricating Oil Department of the Standard Oil Co. The department has sent out a neat and effective little mirror with its compliments and business reminder. When not in action it makes a nifty paperweight. As we go to press there is not a shiny nose in the shop.

• • •

Northern papers record the death of the son of the Portuguese Minister and Madame de Freitas, which occurred Sunday following an illness of one day.

Spinal Meningitis Case Reported In Shanghai

One case of cerebro-spinal fever was discovered in Shanghai during February, according to the Monthly report of Dr. Arthur Stanley, local health officer, issued yesterday. The case was that of an isolated Chinese in the French settlement and no significance is attached to it. The disease is common in all parts of the world and may occur at any time, says Dr. Stanley.

It is not believed that the reported epidemic at Hongkong will affect this city.

BELGIAN WAR FUNDS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to give you hereunder, for publication, a statement re sums received by this Consulate General during the month of February for Belgian Funds other than the Belgian Relief Fund.

I have also received from Mrs. F. Carlson 745 dollars for the Rumanian Red Cross, this sum being the proceeds of the raffle of a diamond ring. A cheque for Frs. 2,099.20—equivalent of $745—was forwarded to its destination on the 5th February, 1918, c-o the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. May I ask you to kindly publish this at the same time as the Belgian Funds?

Yours very sincerely,
D. SIPPERT,
Consul General for Belgium.

Belgian Children and Orphan Funds

R. A. Kelly, Esq.	$5.00 (B.C.F.)
E. E. Shahmoon, Esq.	$107.79 (B.O.F.)
	$112.79 =

Frs. 473.10 transferred on the 5th March, 1918.

Belgian Wounded Soldiers' Fund

Mr. D. Dumont (Janvier)	$10
Mr. L. Soete	Tls. 10
	$10 Tls. 10

= Frs. 100.45 transferred on the 5th March.

Belgian Relief Fund
(Shanghai Branch)
26th List.

G. W.	Tls. 100
Nelle (Fevrier)	$50
W. Wanderleach, Esq.	20
Nelle (Mrs.)	50
..	Tls. 100 + $120

= Frs. 1,088.35 transferred on the 5th March, 1918.

ORDER'S SERVICE CALLED OFF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—The King has decided that the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George shall not be held this year.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE
New Programme
for March 7th
SHOWING
MARY PICKFORD
In the Quaint and Charming Photoplay
"HULDA FROM HOLLAND"
IN FIVE PARTS

VICTORIA THEATRE
SHOWING
On March 7th
THE
"STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"
SIX PARTS

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)
TONIGHT TONIGHT
Showing
The 5th and 6th Episodes of
The Successful Serial
"The Voice on the Wire"
The Interesting Picture of
"The Great Tientsin Floods"
The Beautiful Coloured Comedy Drama in 2 Parts
"Roses of Life"
And a Good Selection of
SCREAMING COMEDIES
On Friday, the 8th March
Showing the Great Masterpiece in Seven Parts
"PANTHEA"

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

5.—Barometric pressure slightly falling all along the coast, although somewhat higher in the North. Light and rather unsteady breezes. Rainy weather in the lower Yangtsze region.

6.—Class rising a little at Shanghai, weather still overcast.

Wednesday, March 6, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	8 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	769.08	768.32
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.28	30.27
Variation mm for 24h	†0.97	†0.81
Variation mm for 31h	†1.79	-1.60
Wind—Direction	NE	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	3	19
Wind—Miles	1.9	11.8
Temperature—Cen	5°6	7°3
Temperature—Fah	42.1	45.2
Humidity co	99	93
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	0.2	—
Rainfall inches	0.01	—

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE
Curtain 9.15
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY Presents
The Frawley Company
In a Series of "New" and "Up to the minute" plays

Tonight March 7th	"The Thirteenth Chair" A Drama in Three Acts by Bayard Veiller
Friday and Saturday 8th & 9th	By special arrangement with DAVID BELASCO "THE BOOMERANG" By Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes
Special Matinee, Sat., March 9th at 3.00	"It Pays To Advertise" by special arrangement with Cohan and Harris. A farcical fact in three acts By Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett. MATINEE PRICES Boxes, $12.00; D'Circle & Stalls, $2.00; Fr. $1.00; Gallery, 50 cts
Monday March 11th Tuesday March 12th	"THE RAINBOW" Henry Miller's Comedy of Charm

TICKETS ON SALE
Moutrie's.....from 8. a.m. to 5 30 p.m. (all advertised plans)
Lobby Astor House Hotel } from 6.15 p.m. to 8 00 p.m. (one plan only)
Lyceum Theatre from 8.30 p.m. to 10 00 p.m (one plan only)
Box Office.

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for Thursday, March 7th and 8th.

JUDEX!!! The Man of Mystery
JUDEX!!! Who is He? What is He?
This is a story full of real genuine acting and free from all fake cinema dodges. French Artistes from the great French Theatres give the play a life of its own and you will thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the story and photography.
Chapter 5: *"The Tragic Mill"* Chapter 6: *"Bout de Zan"*

"LONESOME LUKE, MECHANIC"
"LONESOME LUKE, MECHANIC"
Two reels of the fun that has you beat from the time we say "go." Harold Lloyd is "some" comedian.

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
Keeps the Shanghai folk in touch with "over there"

MATINEE Saturday 4 p.m.
"JUDEX!!!" The mystery serial
Chapter 3: "A Canine Rescue"
Chapter 4: "The Secret of the Tomb"

MATINEE Sunday 3 p.m.
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
Episode 5: "Between Fire and Water"
Episode 6: "The Abandoned Mine"

NEW BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
under the patronage of
Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Saturday, 16th March, at Nine O'clock
SHOWING
The Story of the Drifters
The Women's Land Army
Portuguese Expeditionary Forces
Repairing the Ravages of War
The Chinese Labour Corps at the Front
The South African Native Labour at the Front
and Numerous Topical Gazettes, etc.
Booking now open at Moutrie's — Usual Prices
17050

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Ssq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Sucursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generals de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.83

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Peking	Rangoon
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas, Venezuela	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, s lls, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve	Yen 2,800,000
Deposits	Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—

2318 Manager.	4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office.	4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.	

中華匯業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
Y. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Hongkong	Kashima maru		..	..	..	a13.30	13.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kashima maru	6.30	..	..		..	16.00
Hongkong			17.00				
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Haean	21.00	17.0	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	21.00	17.00		17.00		21.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Tientsin	Hsinfung	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
Japan			4.00		..		..
Japan & America via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	a14.30	14.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train	21.00				..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			17.00				..
Ningpo	Taishun	..	15.00		..	..	..
Hankow			17.00	..	..		..
Tomorrow							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Hakuai maru		..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	18.0				..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			..	..	21.00
Japan		..	17.00	..		..	17.00
Swatow	Wenchow	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.3
Saturday, Mar. 9.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00				
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..			21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canto	Tungchow	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.0	21.00
Monday, Mar. 11.							
Hongkong			17.00	..	..		..
Japan		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Mar. 12.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	..	..	..	a9.00	2 (11)
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Korea maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	17(11)
Friday, Mar. 15.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada		..	a17.00	..	..	..	17.00

A Parcel post 5 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 2 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 1.30 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
H Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on prevous day.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

£25,000 VOTED FOR GEN. MAUDE'S WIDOW

Hero of Mesopotamia Campaign Is Lauded By Lloyd-George In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—In the House of Commons today, moving the grant of £25,000 to Lady Maude, the Premier said that the services General Sir Frederick Maude had rendered to the Empire in Mesopotamia were distinguished and far-reaching in their effects.

He found British prestige at a very low ebb in a quarter of the globe where prestige counted very much. The Premier recalled the evacuation of Gallipoli, the surrender of Kut and the defence of the Suez Cahal against an inferior Turkish army. He said that the tale of humiliation had spread through every bazaar in the East and grew like a tree. Before it ripened into irreparable mischief for the Empire, the genius of General Sir Frederick Maude had changed and restored our position.

Sir Frederick Maude's real greatness had been displayed in the use he made of his victory. He showed as much wisdom as an administrator as skill in generalship. While ruling firmly, he won the esteem and affection of the Arabs not only by the equity of his rule but by his intelligent sympathy.

He died a victim to the inbred courtesy of his fine character. He visited a plague-stricken area at the invitation of its inhabitants, who were anxious to welcome him for his many kindnesses, and, though he had forbidden his escort to eat or drink, he ran the risk himself rather than offend his hosts. There was cholera in the camp and he died in a few days.

Sir Frederick Maude would always be remembered as one of the great figures of the war, not only for his achievements but also for his character.

The Premier said that he was certain that the whole course of the history of Mesopotamia would be changed for the better owing to Sir Frederick Maude's victory and rule and his name would always be cherished by the inhabitants of Mesopotamia as the most gentle conqueror who ever entered the Gates of Bagdad.

General Sir Frederick Maude died poor and the least the country he served so well, and for whose service he gave his life, could do was to see that those he loved and who depended on him should not in any way be left in penury.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, in the absence of Mr. Asquith, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... *Yen 20,000,000.*
Reserve ..... *„ 12,550,000.*
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
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We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Man-

LATE ADMIRAL CHEN ACTIVE FOR RED CROSS

Chinese In Canton Anxious To Establish Chapter In American Society

Practically the last activity participated in by Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, late Minister of the Navy of the Southern Government, was a campaign to establish a Chinese chapter of the American Red Cross Society at Canton. Admiral Chen was shot to death in Canton on the eve of a general meeting attended by Mr. Doubleday and Mr. D. D. L. McGrew, travelling officials of the Red Cross, at which the Chinese submitted a letter requesting the formation of a Chinese section of the Society. Dr. Wu Ting-fang was cooperating with Admiral Chen in the work.

Telling of the meeting, Mr. McGrew, who is making the Oriental trip with Mr. Doubleday, said that the Chinese in Canton had evinced considerable interest in the Red Cross and had written a letter asking that they be admitted. Though the boat bringing the two officials to Canton for the meeting was delayed from six o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, the Chinese were still patiently awaiting them when they did arrive.

The Chinese say that they wish to participate in some war activity as a token of good will toward the United States, which they consider the ally and friend of China.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 12	4.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	noon	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	"	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 25	"	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 30		San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
31	11.00*	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 7	"	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9		Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
16		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap	N.Y.K
19		Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	"	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 7	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
7	7.00*	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7		D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.&S.
8	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
8	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
" 8	"	Hongkong	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	A.M	Foochow	Haean	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
8	11.00*	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
9		Hongkong via Manila	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
10	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.
12	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
14	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
15	"	Honakong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K
19	"	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
20	"	Hongkong direct	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
31	"	Hongkong	China	Am	P.M.S.S.Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 7	D.L.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
8	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
8	7.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 8	A.M.	Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
10	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
12	10.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 12	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br	B.&S
15	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 7	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
7	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
7	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
7	M.N	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.Co.
8	9.00*	Wuhu	Hoihow	Br.	B.&S.
8	M.N	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
8	M.N	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
8	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
9	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
11	10.00*	Wuhu	Kaifong	Br.	B.&S.
12	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B.&S.
13	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
6	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
6	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
6	Tientsin	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
6	Dalny	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
6	Swatow	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
6	Hongkong	Santhia	5192			
6	Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
6	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
6	Hankow	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
6	Chefoo	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 6	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.&S.
6	do	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
6	do	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
6	Wuhu	Singan	2147	Br.	B.&S.
6	Japan	Takaosan maru	1493	Jap.	M.B.K.
6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
6	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, March 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, March 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, March 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, March 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Mar. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Southern Ports

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 7, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 8 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Friday, Mar. 8, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 8, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 12, at daylight. For reight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 15, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 19, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru 18,000 tons, Capt. T. Ota, will be despatched on Tuesday, March 12. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander. Manager.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched on March 25, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

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"AFRICA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 24, Mar. 25

For Hongkong

"CANADA MARU"....(12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Mar. 14, Mar. 15

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"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 6, Mar. 7
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Mar. 17, Mar. 19

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Tel. Central 182.

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Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

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FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozowa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	March 9
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	March 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	March 16
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	March 19
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	March 23

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	March 7
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	March 14

FOR JAPAN

IYO MAMRU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	March 9

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	March 25

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	Mar. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	——	April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 20

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Mar. 29
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	April 17
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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} = Midnight, 13^{30} = 1^{30} p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
20^{35}	8^{35}	3^{00}	0	dep. Peking arr.		22^{30}	19^{50}	10^{20}
23^{45}	11^{12}	6^{35}	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		19^{25}	17^{00}	7^{20}
23^{50}	11^{17}	6^{40}	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		19^{20}	16^{53}	7^{10}
0^{00}	11^{25}	6^{00}	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.		19^{20}	16^{45}	7^{00}
19^{10}	5^{20}	23^{0}	524	arr. Mukden dep.		23^{00}	. .	10^{40}

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
7^{15}	11^{30}	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	—	17^{05}	16^{12}
7^{25}	11^{40}	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	—	16^{15}	16^{02}
7^{45}	12^{00}	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	16^{31}	15^{47}
11^{43}	15^{00}	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	—	13^{32}	12^{21}
14^{57}	17^{46}	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	—	10^{48}	9^{28}
18^{01}	20^{21}	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	—	8^{00}	6^{40}
7.	:	—	220		:		—	:	8.
8^{50}	20^{31}	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	—	7^{55}	18^{12}
10^{09}	22^{31}	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	—	6^{01}	15^{42}
13^{00}	0^{38}	—		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	—	3^{49}	13^{11}
13^{15}	0^{48}	—	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	—	3^{39}	12^{56}
15^{46}	3^{16}	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	—	1^{20}	10^{32}
18^{16}	4^{50}	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	23^{36}	8^{10}
9.	:	—	420		:		—	:	10.
6^{30}	4^{57}	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	23^{29}	20^{07}
11^{56}	8^{33}	—	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	—	19^{53}	14^{42}
12^{04}	8^{40}	—		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	—	19^{46}	14^{32}
16^{57}	11^{52}	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	—	16^{48}	9^{28}
18^{48}	13^{00}	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	—	15^{30}	7^{28}

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	14^{30}	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	14^{10}	. .
22^{30}	14^{30}	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	. .	14^{15}	6^{50}
7^{00}	21^{20}	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	7^{55}	23^{00}

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
9^{20}	13^{50}	21^{30}	d. Yenchowfu a.	6^{30}	12^{30}	20^{00}	5^{30}	11^{10}	18^{00} d. Lincheng a.	8^{10}	14^{10}	21^{00}
10^{02}	14^{55}	22^{32}	a. Tsiningchow d.	5^{28}	11^{25}	18^{55}	6^{38}	12^{19}	19^{08} a. Tsochuang d.	7^{02}	13^{02}	19^{32}

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

3^{00} | — train runs on Thursday only. 2^{30} ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 3^{00} — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE REUS,
Consul-General for The Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting Consul-General for Cuba.

H. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

17032

The Tientsin - Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 272.

Invitation of Tenders (138/3)

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply of 135,000 pieces of FIRST CLASS JAPANESE OAK (or other hard wood of similar quality) RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin-Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of sleepers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 18th day of March, 1918, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 2nd March, 1918.

17037

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Shanghai, February 28, 1918.

16970

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Kingman Bros.

DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply——

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Telephone Disinfectors

We have again in stock Telephone Mouth-Piece Disinfectors and Disinfectants for sale at $3.00.

C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.,

1A Jinkee Road.

Tel. No. Central 380.

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory

P372 Nanking Road (opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Dr. JOHN

PHRENOLOGIST

Central Building, 18 Nanking Rd. Tel. Centr. 2279. Cons. hours: 4-7½ p.m.

EVERY BODY ought to have his HOROSCOPE (life-reading) PRESENT, PAST and FUTURE.

16843

NOTICE

The China Realty Co., Ltd.

have removed to their

NEW OFFICES

at the

Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road

No. 27, NANKING ROAD.

17017

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16943

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

ZEE YUNG CHONG

General Contractor. Private Road, Pavement, and Tennis Court Builder. Experienced in all Types of ASPHALTIC Work. The most Hygienic, dust-proof and permanent treatment for roadways, paths, alleyways, etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE

Guaranteed to give satisfaction

Add. 373-8 Markham Road.

Tel. West 522.

17011

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16066

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 270.

The public is hereby informed that the Administration is in receipt of a telegram despatched from Linhuaikwan by Dr. Cochran and the Railway's Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Yu, which reads as follows:

"Investigated Feng-Yang-Hsien today all is well no fresh cases arrange open traffic Linhuaikwan and Mentaitze."

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, February 28th, 1918.

17013

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?

If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.

I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

"V" MODES

Blouses of Every Description (over one hundred to select from)

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.

Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.

Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

20, Nanking Road, 3rd floor

GERMAN TRADE EXHIBIT IS SHOWN IN LONDON

15,000 Samples Of Goods Made By Enemy For Foreign Commerce Are Seen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—The Foreign Samples Department of the Overseas Trade Department has opened a remarkable exhibition in London of over 15,000 samples of enemy goods which have been collected since the beginning of the war with the object of showing the British manufacturers the exact nature of enemy trade to the various parts of the Empire and other countries.

The Department has secured prices, terms of credit, the names of importers and a vast quantity of very valuable information.

The exhibition has just returned from a tour of Great Britain and also from a visit to Canada, during which it was visited by 15,000 actual manufacturers.

The exhibition gives manufacturers every facility to make the closest study of the exhibits and they are allowed to remove them in order to personally inspect them and confer with their workmen.

An official of the Department said: "We hope to make the Hun businessman sorry he never embarked on the war."

The markets represented by the samples include practically every part of the Empire and also North Africa, China and Siam. In forming the collection every assistance has been received from Consular officials and the Dominions and Colonial Governments. Great efforts are being made to keep the samples thoroughly up-to-date and a large collection is now en route to England from the Dutch East Indies.

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Born 1915—Still Existing.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.23	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING .....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	S 12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.00
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.20	16.05	18.10	1.00
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.30	3.00
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.13
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... *dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... *dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.4[illegible]	14.00	6.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... *dep.*		*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... *arr.*		*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car

Business and Official Notices

In The American Consular Court For The District Of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of **Mary G. Anderson** *Deceased.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mary Garland Anderson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to David L. Anderson, Executor of her estate, on or before August 19, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Executor.

DAVID L. ANDERSON,
Executor.
c-o Standard Oil Company,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, Feb. 19, 1918.

CARGO FOR GENOA

will be accepted per

S/S "ASAHI MARU"

sailing hence the middle of this month.

For further particulars please apply to

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Agents for the above steamer)
Export Department.

Tel. North 167.

17067

Wanted Companion-Governess

English lady in Malay States requires in March a European Companion-Governess for her daughter aged fourteen. Usual English, good French, and Music; to accompany family later in the year to New Zealand and thence to England as soon as permitted. Must be energetic and good traveller, age 25-35 years. Salary £100 per annum and all found. All passage monies paid.

Apply fully by letter, with copies of testimonials and photograph, to Box No. 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

17060

Proposals for Frozen Beef and Mutton. — Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila, P. I.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a.m., April 3, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 6,000,000 lbs. beef and 75,000 lbs. mutton Further information on application.

17038

ADVERTISING

A MONEY MAKING PROFESSION

One of the world's foremost advertising experts says: "Should you wish to study advertising, I can heartily recommend the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS Course. I know the men in charge of the work at the I.C.S. All of them are big, broad, brainy and expert."

Signed: Louis V. Eyetinge, The Eyetinge Service, Boston.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

—Advertising	—ENGINEERING
—Salesmanship	—Civil "
—Good English	—Mining "
—Accounting	—Electrical "
—Bookkeeping	—Chemical "
—Stenography	—Mechanical "
—Illustrating	—Telegraph "
—Designing	—Telephone "
—Drafting	—Marine "
—Surveying	—Steam "
—Architecture	—Gas Engines "
—U. S. Civil Service	—Automobile "
—Navigation	—Structural "
—Agriculture	—Concrete "
—Poultry Farming	—Teaching
—Cotton Goods Mfr.	—Plumbing
—Woollen Goods Mfr.	—U. S. Military

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS Offer 282 Courses Of Thorough Practical Salary - Raising Training

Ask us to send you our new illustrated catalog No. D-15. Or, tear out this notice and write your name and address on the margin. Also let us know the training that interests you. You will promptly receive catalog and full information.

Write address HERE

Office No. 15
China Agency I.C.S.
11c NANKING Rd.
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

The Races will be run on Saturday, 9th March, 1918 (weather permitting.)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of Admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and Paper Hunt Club and their wives and children.

The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, Price $1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each.

Owners can obtain tickets for their mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both for Win and Place and Members Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary.
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

17033

The Tientsin - Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 271.

Precaution Against Plague (064/2)

TRAIN SERVICE

On account of reports having been received that there are signs of plague at Tsinanfu, as a precautionary measure, commencing from date until further notice, booking of passengers from the following stations will be suspended:

Huanghoya, Tsinanfu,
Pingyuanhsien, Tangchiachuang,
Changchuang, Kushan,
Yuchenghsien, Changhsia,
Yencheng, Wanteh,
Sanstsetien, Chiehshu.
Lokow,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, February 28th, 1918.

17036

BILL SMITH says:

When plans or ideas suggest themselves, chose one with a keen eye, the one that appeals to you as the most adaptable and fruitful. Don't start them all, to end in lay-over or a pile-up.

GORDON DRY COCKTAIL GIN

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

NOTICE

The management of the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

announce that they will hold

After-Theatre Dances

in their New Ball Room on

FRIDAY NIGHT, March 8th

commencing at 11 p.m.

Tables will be reserved for those attending the Frawley performances by applying to the Superintendent of Service.

Service "A La Carte"

No charge for admission.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

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It is designed with scientific accuracy to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.

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MIROVITCH—PIASTRO

Historical Concerts

Owing to the considerable interest evinced by the public, it has been decided to extend the date for subscribing to the series of Eight Concerts, to Saturday, March 16th.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, the direction would emphasize that at each of these Concerts a complete programme will be presented consisting of Works of the most famous Composers.

The Concerts will be given on the following dates:

MARCH: Sunday Afternoon 17th; Saturday 23rd; Saturday 30th.

APRIL: Saturday 6th; Tuesday 16th; Tuesday 23rd; Saturday 27th.

MAY: Saturday 4th.

The Prices of Subscription for the Eight Concerts are:—

Dress Circle.....$20.00 *Boxes.....$95.00*
Stalls (rows 1-10) $20.00 *Pit.....$13.50*

The prices for single concerts will be as usual:

$3.00, $2.00, $1.00

The Booking plans for single Concerts will open on Friday, March 9th.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

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Best Woollen Knitting - Thread at the Lowest Price.

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or
Mr. Kwok Chee Hou,
The Compradore, The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor [Company, Limited, No. 36 Bubbling Well Road.

17058

JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts.
Large Kippers 40 cents each.
Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts.
Large Size 40 cts.
Jams, all kinds, $1.00 per 4 tins.
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Try them once and you will buy them always!

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TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

EDUCATIONAL

INSTRUCTION WANTED in Gregg shorthand, by an American. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

17068 M.7.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by a married couple, on or about 1st April, unfurnished flat, board optional, or one large bedroom with bathroom attached. Private family preferred. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

17047 M.8.

WANTED to rent, furnished or unfurnished house, with garden preferably. Western district. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

17003 M.9.

WANTED in Mokanshan, furnished house of 4 or 5 rooms, for summer months. Boilon, 21 Avenue Dubail.

16991 M.8.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
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Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
Telephone North 1102

Two large rooms, also small room with bathroom attached, well-furnished: moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. 17039

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached. Full board and good attendance, select Central locality. Terms: Mex. $150 for couple, $100 for bachelor. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

17051 M.10.

TO LET; Western district, nice furnished room in American family, with board. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

17041 M.7.

TO LET: Nicely furnished room, board optional. Navy Y.M.C.A., Broadway.

16972 M.7.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

16993 M.8.

SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for offices, in China Press Building, to let. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16993 M.8.

4-c KIANGSE ROAD, large first floor godown to let, from March 1st. Tls. 100. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

16993 M.8.

DANCING

A YOUNG man wishes to give private lessons in dancing; all the latest ball room dances. Please apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

17055 M.7.

SITUATION VACANT

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST WANTED: Apply by letter, stating terms, to Lazard-Godchaux Co., 17 Kiangse Road.

17065 M.7.

WANTED: Mail Order Salesman, Correspondent, and Advertiser to take charge in a large local firm doing considerable mail order business in the East. Reply, stating age, sex, previous experience and salary required, to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

17066 M.7.

WANTED: Two competent bookkeepers by Import and Export House. Will only consider applications from really efficient men, having thorough local experience. Good salary to right man. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

17061 M.7.

WANTED: English governess every afternoon from 2-7, for an eleven-year-old girl. Apply Astor House Hotel, Room 317.

16980 M.7.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a Britisher, having 20 years business experience, well versed in correspondence, secretarial work, shipping, customs and translation work. Can write documentary Chinese and speak fluently the Chinese language, holding A.1. reference and testimonials. Please apply to Box No. 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

17063 M.9.

EXPERIENCED American teacher wants position. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

17059 M.7.

AMERICAN, university graduate, well-recommended, wants position as proof-reader. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.

17059 M.7.

WANTED, by young Chinese, position as bookkeeper or office assistant. Fair knowledge of bookkeeping, banking, general office routine. Quick at figures and good references. Address Y. Ka, 125, Cunningham Road.

17052 M.7.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wants to do extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

17023 M.9.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: 36 Sinza Road, elegant, seven-roomed, detached residence, in best part of Western district. Large grounds; garage and stabling; tennis. Rent Tls. 125. Apply premises or to J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17007

TO LET: furnished, French-town, close to trams, beginning May to end September, 3 sitting rooms, 2 bed rooms, 2 bathrooms, attic: rent, taxes, telephone, inclusive, Taels 70 per month. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

17034 M.7.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson side-car; fitted with springy body, almost new, cheap price. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

17062

PEKINESE DOG: Wanted to buy, a Pekinese pup. Please apply to Room 211, Astor House.

17064 M.9.

WANTED, a safe of good make. Please state particulars and price to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

17053 M.7.

FOR SALE: Smith Flyer in first-class condition, body can be put on if necessary. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

17054 M.8.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS: $2.00 a dozen. Stock can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

17042 M.7.

WANTED: Cheap and economical second-hand motor car. Two or four-seater. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS, giving particulars.

17043 M.10.

WANTED, Analytical balance. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

16952

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8